FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CEMA TRADE WITH WEST DECREASES IN 1985

LD140714 Hamburg DPA in German 0008 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin 13 Nov (DPA) -- The countries united in CEMA increased their exports of goods to the West markedly in 1984. The seven European CEMA members increased their exports to the West by 10 percent last year as compared to the year before, to $48 billion. But, after cuts in 1982 and 1983, in some cases drastic, the CEMA states' imports from the West also rose in 1984 by 6 percent to around $42.5 billion, the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW) writes in its weekly report.

The CEMA countries' exports to the West had sunk by almost 15 percent in the first half of 1985 because of bad weather in Eastern Europe and the decline in Soviet oil production. The CEMA national economies would find it difficult to regain the lost ground this year. Western imports from the European CEMA area could rise by 4 percent annually in real terms up to 1990. The prospects for CEMA imports from the West, however, were very uncertain, despite an increasing demand for technology.

Referring to U.S. efforts to stop the export of highly-developed technology to Eastern Europe, the DIW considers that, without any perceptible advantage, it is understood that East-West economic traffic will be harmed and East-West economic relations will also be increasingly disrupted. This was much more serious, for it weakened the economic cohesion of the NATO states.

Since an import policy oriented toward the balance of payments was no longer so prominent for the CEMA national economies, however, greater attention can again be devoted to growth-promoting imports from the West. Such an import policy would be eased if it were accompanied by a credit policy that was tied to trade. This could also prevent a growth in barter deals in the East-West relationship.

FOTO CAMI ADDRESSES PARTY SCHOOL MEETING

AU091837 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Tirana, November 9 (ATA) -- Today, all the Communists and our entire working people commemorate the day of the creation of our glorious party, the anniversary of that great event which marked the most profound and radical turning point in the historic fates of our people and country, Comrade Foto Cami said among other things. Another important event, the 40th anniversary of the creation of the "V. I. Lenin" Higher Party School, is added to the joy of this day. On this occasion, allow me on behalf of the Central Committee of the party and of its first secretary, Comrade Ramiz Alia, to convey to you, comrades, students and pedagogues, the warmest greetings and the best wishes in your noble duty to master Marxism-Leninism, for the revolutionary moulding and education of the Communists and of the party cadres.

The opening of the Party School, 40 years ago, was a wise and very farsighted action of the Central Committee of the party and of the founder and brilliant leader of our party, Comrade Enver Hoxha. Our new party, which came out triumphant in the people's revolution, courageously involving itself in the difficult and great cause of the revolution and socialist construction, felt the urgent need to study and master systematically Marxism-Leninism.

Over these 40 years since its creation, the speaker stressed further on, the "V. I. Lenin" Higher Party School has made its outstanding contribution to the solution of this historic task.

Striving always to master creatively Marxism-Leninism, in its foundations as always lie the immortal teachings of our great classics, Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin. This has been and will always remain for our party as a firm starting point. It is also a sign of its endless loyalty to Marxism-Leninism itself.

This immortal theory, Comrade Foto Cami continued further on, develops and constantly keeps enriching, it is applied in different concrete conditions, it responds to the new problems set forth by time, social development. Adopting this anti-dogmatic and creative stand, the party has underlined and underlines forcefully that at the present conditions the study and mastering of Marxism-Leninism, moreover its application in practice, can be done successfully only treating it in organic unity with the theoretical-scientific thinking of our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, with the experience of the revolution and socialist construction in Albania, which are nothing else but Marxism-Leninism applied and developed in the concrete conditions of our country and in compliance with the new processes and phenomena in the present world.

Comrade Enver Hoxha's legacy is very wide and includes different fields. As Comrade Ramiz Alia has said, "His Marxist opinion carries solid weight in matters of philosophy and politics, ideology and the economy, culture, and art, in military and international issues".

The broad culture, the knowing of the past, the profound theoretical analysis of Comrade Enver Hoxha are in unity with the lively and sharp thinking and observations, with the pulse of life, with the troubles of the peoples, with the worries of the time.

One must learn from Comrade Enver Hoxha for the scientific study of the social phenomena, the pedagogues of the higher party school have to do with. [sentence as received]

The Central Committee of the party is fully confident that the collective of the students and pedagogues of the Higher Party School, carrying further its revolutionary traditions, will exert all its efforts to strengthen its work in all directions, to apply the tasks set by the party, to carry always high and with honour the great name of "V. I. Lenin" it bears, Comrade Foto Cami said in conclusion.

PROTOCOL CALLS FOR EXCHANGES WITH TURKEY

AU101454 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Tirana, November 10 (ATA) -- The protocol on cultural, educational and scientific exchanges between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Republic of Turkey for 1986-1988 was signed in Ankara on November 8.

The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries, Jorgo Melica and for the Turkish side by the vice general director for cultural problems at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ergun Sav. Attending the signing ceremony were the members of the two delegations. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania to the Republic of Turkey, Gjylani Shehu.

The protocol lays down exchanges in the field of education, culture and information. Over 1986-1988 period the two countries undertake to organise different activities between the educational, cultural and artistic institutions, the academies of sciences and archival institutions, tour of ensembles and various artistic troupes, the opening of exhibitions, the exchange of radiotelevision programmes etc.

ALIA THANKS HONECKER FOR BIRTHDAY MESSAGE

AU081615 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, conveyed his thanks to GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker for congratulations on his 60th birthday.

BTA COMMENTS ON FILIPOV VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

AU131902 Sofia BTA in English 1805 GMT 13 Nov 85

["For Promoting Bulgaro-Yugoslav Cooperation" -- BTA Headline]

[Text] Belgrade, November 13 (BTA 1805 GMT commentator Yardan Bozhilov) -- The three-day official visit of Bulgaria's Prime Minister Mr. Grisha Filipov to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ended with markedly fruitful results. Bilateral cooperation is being raised on a qualitatively new level. Great prospects have been created for the development of a number of new spheres and for the introduction of new forms of cooperation.

A wide range of issues of mutual interest -- political, economic and cultural, were discussed in Belgrade. Bilateral relations will also be stimulated by the fruitful meetings and talks which Mr. Grisha Filipov had with the leaders of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina and with a number of business executives of this republic.

The fact that the visit of the leader of the Bulgarian Government took place only a year after the official friendly visit to Bulgaria of Mrs Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, is indicative of the striving of the two neighbouring socialist countries to further promote their relations.

What is more, the contents of the protocol on the results of the consultations between the planning bodies of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia for the development of economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries in the 1986-1990 period signed during the visit to Belgrade is a proof of the very good atmosphere of the present Bulgaro-Yugoslav dialogue at the level of government leaders. This is also true as regards the content of the joint announcement published today which stresses the favourable development of the bilateral economic and techno-scientific cooperation. It is necessary to accelerate the advance which has already been made towards establishing longterm joint production and specialization in the chemical industry, in ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, in mechanical engineering, electronics and electrical engineering, in ship building, etc.

However, some writings which appeared in the Yugoslav press were in discord with the overall friendly atmosphere of the visit. By force of an old habit they spoke of so-called open issues in the relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, although such issues do not exist: History has had its say about them long ago. The dynamic development of relations and the growing efficiency of bilateral cooperation will create preconditions for the successful resolution of all kinds of problems in Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations, provided they actually exist, of course, in the conditions of a strict observation of the principles of mutual respect, inviolability of the borders and non-interference in internal affairs in conformity with the Helsinki Final Act.

In their talks the leaders of the Bulgarian and the Yugoslav Government exchanged opinions on the present complicated international situation and expressed the hope that the forthcoming summit between Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr. Ronald Reagan will yield positive results in the interest of the entire international community. They stressed the readiness of the governments of the two countries to continue to contribute to the consolidation of good-neighbourliness, peace and security in the Balkans and in Europe and to the turning of the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV GREET POLAND'S LEADERS ON ELECTION

Zhivkov Message to Jaruzelski

AU112146 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Nov 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, has sent the following message to Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic:

Dear Comrade Jaruzelski:

On behalf of the BCP Central Commitee, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and on my personal behalf, please accept warm and friendly greetings and sincere wishes on your election as chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic.

Your election to this post is an expression of the Polish people's respect for you and recognition of your fruitful activity as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

You are well known and highly respected in the People's Republic of Bulgaria as a noted party and state figure of fraternal Poland, who has devoted his entire rich life, full of creative activity, to the struggle for the happiness of the Polish people, constantly increasing the international authority of the Polish People's Republic, and strengthening the firm and indestructible friendship with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

I am deeply convinced that relations of cordial friendship and comprehensive cooperation, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, which exist between our parties and peoples, will continue to develop and strengthen in the interest of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic, and in the interest of world peace and socialism.

From the bottom of my heart I wish you, dear Comrade Jaruzelski, good health and new successes in your highly responsible activity for further constructing socialism in People's Poland, for the benefit of the Polish people.

Filipov Message to Messner

AU112144 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Nov 85 p 8

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent the following message to Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic:

On behalf of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on my personal behalf, I send you most cordial greetings on your being elected chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

I am convinced that at this high post your forces and experience will be devoted to the constant goal of strengthening the Polish socialist state and to increasing the well-being of the Polish people.

I am firmly convinced that in the future, too, you will make a considerable contribution to developing and strengthening fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic, in the interest of the two countries and peoples, the unity and progress of the socialist community, and the cause of peace and cooperation in Europe.

I take this opportunity to wish you good health and success in your highly responsible activity.

DAILY HAILS PUBLICATION OF GORBACHEV WORKS

AU071352 [Editorial Report] Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 4 Nov 85 carries on pages 1 and 3 A 1,400-word article entitled: "A Movement with Historical Dimensions -- The First Edition in Bulgarian of the Collected Reports, Speeches and Interviews of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee".

In his introduction, the author, Prof Stoyan Petrov, notes that the works included in Gorbachev's book "Along Lenin's Path" cover only the period from mid-March to the start of October 1985, but the title "hints at the creative and transforming role of the conceptions and ideas expounded there in and at their significance for Soviet society." Prof Petrov notes two main features of the book: firstly, "the innovative and creative approach in the further development of the party's theory, strategy, and tactics." The first feature, Prof Petrov points out, is elaborated in Gorbachev's report to the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, in which Gorbachev notes the continuity of the party's strategic course, but adds: "the Leninist understanding of continuity means a continuous movement forward, the unfolding and solving of new problems, and the elimination of everything that hinders development."

Prof Petrov dwells in detail on Gorbachev's April plenum report, noting that here Gorbachev "profoundly, scientifically, and passionately substantiates the conception of the comprehensive acceleration of the social-economic development of the socialist society based on scientific-technical progress." Prof Petrov notes that "the postulation for attaining a qualitatively new state of Soviet society is set out in "exhaustive detail" and that this is to be achieved by "a scientific-technical renewal of production with the attainment of a high world level of labor productivity; by perfecting social and, primarily, economic relations; by deep changes in the sphere of work and the material and spiritual conditions of peoples' life; by activating the whole system of political and public institutions; and by deepening socialist democracy and the people's self-government."

Prof Petrov draws attention to Gorbachev's statements that the main direction of Soviet economic strategy is the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, citing his speech at the June Central Committee Plenum on the problems of accelerating scientific-technical progress, where Gorbachev "exhaustively and lucidly revealed the main trends of development of scientific-technical progress and outlined its place in the building of socialism's material-technical base." Prof Petrov stresses that this is a "new stage in development of the scientific-technical revolution and ensures a multiple increase in labor productivity," and is to be achieved primarily by the intensification of production, as well as by restructuring industry, and other means.

Prof Petrov emphasizes the vast role of socialist social relations in accelerating economic development, which "is examined in Mikhail Gorbachev's book with particular attention and arouses enormous interest." The book, Prof Petrov notes, "sets out a complex of interconnected questions relating to the improvement of the economic mechanism, strengthening of democratic principles in management of the economy -- independence and responsibility, and the implementation of deep changes in the sphere of labor and the material and spiritual conditions of life." The reviewer notes that here social factors are most important, including "the consolidation of social justice in the allocation of material and spiritual goods and the struggle against negative phenomena -- income not earned by labor, etc., which contradict the moral ideals of socialist society."

The reviewer notes that Gorbachev attaches high importance to "activating the human factor" for speeding up social economic development, which demands a greater part to be played by "the subjective factor" in building the socialist and communist society. This is why, Prof Petrov explains, the party devotes exceptional attention to "expanding the initiative and creative activity of the workers and raising the moral responsibility of each individual." This is why "the total ideological activity is aimed at further raising public awareness," which is a main plank in the "grandiose CPSU program for the further advance and development of the socialist society," in Prof Petrov's words.

Prov Petrov mentions comparatively briefly the treatment of the problems of the defense of peace, the arms race and nuclear disarmament in Gorbachev's book, noting that they "have received elucidation in depth." He continues: "Mikhail Gorbachev's book is not only an analysis in depth of international relations and well-founded conclusions set out for rejecting the policy of the arms race, it is also a passionate appeal for the expansion and strengthening of comprehensive economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between the peoples of all the countries of the world."

In conclusion, Prof Petrov finds that the book "contains immeasurable riches of ideas, views and decisions concerning the development of the Soviet Union on the path of socialist and communist construction." It encompasses a wide range of problems concerning the development of the world socialist system. "These are mature problems and a complex of tasks," writes Prof Petrov, "which define the party's strategic course in the near and far prospects for the Soviet Union's development. These are problems which also directly relate to the development of every socialist country and concern the life of many peoples in the world."

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON GOSR ANNIVERSARY

Festive Meeting in Capital

AU081613 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Nov 85 p 1-2

[Lulivera Krasteva and Nikolay Koev report on Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR] anniversary: "A Guiding Cause of Eternal Significance -- 68 years under the Victorious Banner of October -- Festive Meeting in the Capital"]

[Excerpts] The festive meeting which brought many Bulgarian workers together yesterday in the Georgi Kirkov hall in Sofia turned into an expression of deep gratitude for the epochal cause of October.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Todor Bozhinov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zarev, and Emil Khristov occupied their places in the presidium.

Also present were deputy chairman of the State Council of Ministers, secretaries of the Permanent Board of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, and the USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria.

Comrade Pencho Kubadinski delivered an address on the significance and influence of the eternal ideas of October.

Wreath-laying at Lenin Monument

AU081637 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] Our people always celebrate the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution as their own holiday. This day is inseparably linked to the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the founder of the CPSU and of the Soviet state.

Party and state leaders and hundreds of citizens came to pay tribute and to express their gratitude to Lenin's glorious cause at the Lenin Monument in Sofia yesterday.

Wreaths were laid on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, The State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Permanent Board, the Fatherland Front National Council, the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, and the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, the Sofia City BCP Committee, the Central Committee of Fighters Against Capitalism and Fascism, the Komsomol Central Committee, and on behalf of the Sofia City People's Council. A wreath was also laid on behalf of the Soviet Embassy in Sofia.

The ceremony was attended by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Todor Bozhinov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zarev, and Emil Khristov, as well as by deputy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers.

Members of the Soviet Embassy in Sofia, headed by Leonid Grekov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Bulgaria, and chiefs and members of other diplomatic missions also attended.

A representative detachment of the Bulgarian People's Army presented arms. The "Internationale," the anthem of the world proletariat, was played by a military band.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES ARGENTINA'S ADOLPHO GASS

AU131439 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 13 (BTA) -- State Council President Todor Zhivkov received Mr. Adolpho Gass, secretary general of the Union Civica Radical (UCR) of Argentina, who is paying a visit to this country at the invitation of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS).

The talks discussed the possibilities for broadening bilateral cooperation in a number of spheres. It was stressed that the stepping up of the contacts between the socio-political organizations on the two countries as well as between the parliaments of Bulgaria and Argentina can contribute to the promotion of the relations. The guest spoke of Argentina's policy directed towards overcoming the economic difficulties of the country, towards stabilizing the situation in Latin America and towards a peaceful and just resolution of the crisis in Central America and towards a peaceful and just resolution of the crisis in Central America on the basis of the initiatives put up by the Contadora Group.

The Bulgarian state leader aquainted Mr. Adolpho Gass with Bulgaria's constructive contribution to the consolidation of good-neighbourliness and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

Mr. Petur Tanchev, secretary of the BZNS and first vice-president of the State Council of Bulgaria, also took part in the talks.

ZHIVKOV HAILS YOUTH FEDERATION'S 'NOBLE ACTIVITY'

AU112142 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, has sent the following message to the session of the WFDY Executive Committee.

Please accept my most cordial greetings on the WFDY's 40th anniversary.

Created immediately after the most cruel and destructive war in mankind's history, the WFDY found broad response and support among Bulgarian youth, and incorporated the powerful desire and willingness of millions of youth for a peaceful and more just world.

During the past 4 decades your federation consolidated as an active factor in forming and developing a broad anti-imperialist youth front. It united and mobilized youth in the struggle for peace and disarmament, national independence, democracy, and social progress, and for defending the vital rights and interests of the young generation.

The contribution of the federation to developing the youth festival movement, whose moving demonstration was this year's Moscow festival, is also great.

Your constantly increasing solidarity is one of the guarantees of increasing the young generation's role in solving the global problems of our time. In these days, when the most aggressive imperialist forces are threatening the very existence of mankind, you, young friends, are making a significant contribution to tne struggle for peace, stopping the arms race, and not allowing it to spread to space.

From the bottom of my heart, I wish the WFDY new successes in its highly noble activity.

PRC PLANNING COMMISSION CHAIRMAN ARRIVES

AU131430 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 13 (BTA) -- Mr. Song Ping, member of the State Council and chairman of the State Commission for Planning of China, arrived here today at the invitation of the State Planning Commission.

At the Sofia Airport the guest was welcomed by Mr. Ivan Iliev, chairman of the State Planning Committee of Bulgaria.

PAPAL ASSASSINATION TRIAL CONTINUES IN ROME

Arms Dealer Questioned

AU061059 Sofia BTA in English 2227 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Rome, November 6 (BTA corr. Khristo Petrov) -- The Rome criminal court which is trying the second case on the papal assassination attempt has found today a completely groundless pretext in order to drive the innocent Sergey Antonov to the court room in spite of his deteriorated health. The reason for this inhumane decision is the confrontation with the Austrian arms dealer Otto Tintner, with whom the Bulgarian citizen has nothing to do.

At the session in "Foro Italico" this morning, the interrogation of the voluntary witness Omer Mersan continued. The questions once again were connected to the period before the assassination attempt in "St. Peter's Square" when Mehmet Ali Agca had contacted Mersan in a hotel in Sofia presenting himself under the name of Metin. The witness did not change his evidence. The assailant, however, refused to appear before the court and Omer Mersan stated a well grounded question to the court: "I have come here for a confrontation with Agca, as far as I know the allegations are his. So you don't believe me, but you believe him"?

The interrogation of Mersan was stopped but that was not followed by an official order for bringing of Ali Agca in the court room. Instead, another witness was called to give evidence: Otto Tintner.

The assailant alleged that he had bought his "Browning", used in the assassination attempt against the head of the Roman Catholic Church, from this man. This is not the first version of Agca in connection with this gun. As early as he was arrested on May 13, 1981, he said that he had bought the gun from some Syrian citizen in Sofia. Only when the press had reported that the batch of arms to which the 9-mm "Browning" belonged, had passed through the dealer Otto Tintner, the terrorist changed his evidence.

But not long ago it had been refuted at the Rome trial by the witness Abdulah Catli who stated that he had bought two "Brownings" from a Turkish citizen in Vienna and after that Agca had acquired one of them.

Today Tintner was definite that he had never sold guns to any of the defendants in this trial. He was shown their photographs and to the request whether he had seen any of them he answered that he had seen the picture of Sergey Antonov in the newspapers and on T.V. It seemed that the presiding judge was waiting only for this and immediately asked the following questions: "Is it possible for you to have seen him personally?" "Have you ever met him?", "Have you ever sold any guns to him?" Tintner's answer to all these questions was "no". He said." "I can be absolutely sure that I have never sold arms to any of the defendants."

Immediately after the first break during the session in the afternoon, the presiding judge announced the decision of the Court: Tomorrow the defendants Mehmet Ali Agca and Sergey Antonov should be brought before the Court for confrontation with Otto Tintner. A thing like that had not happened even during the three-year biased investigation. More than 140 witnesses have been recorded in the lists of this trial and everyone of them had seen the photograph of Sergey Antonov at least once during these years. Is it possible that the Court wants to create a precedent and to force Antonov out of medical control in order to arrange confrontations for him with everybody who had seen his picture?

Witnesses Confront Agca

AU081239 Sofia BTA in English 2049 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Rome, November 7 (BTA corr. Hristo Petrom) -- Slanderer Mehmet Ali Agca was today on the verge of making a complete revelation. His shouts resounded for a long time in the Foro Italico bunker courthouse, thus strengthening the impression that the directed liar is disappointed with his masters.

The fifty-seventh session of the second trial, which is examining the case of the papal shooting, started with a three-member confrontation. Taking part were the Austrian national Otto Tintner, Ali Agca and Sergey Antonov. Tintner, who the assailant claims has sold the "Browning" pistol, stated that he has never seen any of the two people before him. Antonov did not hesitate to give the same answer when presiding judge Severino Santipichi asked him whether he has ever met with the Austrian firearms dealer. This scene demonstrated the lack of logic of the calling of the innocent Bulgarian national back into the courtroom, despite the latter's impaired health.

Then witness Omer Mersan was called in the witness box. He repeated that Agca is a slander. During his brief confrontation with Antonov he said that he has never seen him out of the courtroom. Then he turned to his accuser, Mehmet Ali Agca, and asked him to tell the truth in a tone that visibly shook the criminal. However, Agca refused to answer the questions and returned to his cage.

Prosecutor Antonio Marini reacted very strangely indeed. After having scolded Omer Mersan for allowing himself to "criticize Agca's credibility," now the representative of the prosecution suddenly started talking the terrorist into "continuing to cooperate with justice".

"This trial must end. I can't say in public that I have lied. Enough!" shouted Agca from his cage. "I said that it was Ayvazov (at the "St Peter's Square" picture, correspondent's note), although it was obvious that the man was not Ayvazov, then I said that it is Oral Celik. Enough! It is impossible to go against everyone and everything. The West is to blame for this."

Witness Vahdettin Ozdemir was called to testify late in the evening. He had accompanied defendant Omer Bagci to his meeting with Agca in Milan where he had given to him (to Agca) the "Browning" pistol used in the attempt on the pope's life. Ozdemir confirmed that only the three of them met there. He thus contradicted the assassin's testimony, given in the beginning of the trial, according to which Omer Ay, Oral Celik and Sedat Kadem were also present when the pistol was delivered to Agca in Milan.

The Rome court will continue its session on November 26. In the meantime it will interrogate witnesses abroad. The court will also travel to Turkey to interrogate Abuzer Uruglu and Omer Ay.

News Conference

LD132237 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] The circumstances behind and the course of the trial in Rome of five Turkish and three Bulgarian nationals charged with carrying out an attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II were the subject of a press conference in Warsaw. Stefan Petrov, chief director of the Sofia Press agency, Nencho Kharanov, deputy director of BTA, and lawyers Yordan Normankov and Aleksandr Dostevski answered questions put by Polish and foreign journalists.

Stefan Petrov recalled that at the end of 1982 a Turkish national, Mehmet Ali Agca, serving a life sentence in Italy for the 13 May 1981 attempt on the life of John Paul II, accused 3 Bulgarian nationals of being accomplices in the attempt. They were Sergey Antonov, Zhelyo Vasilev, and Todor Ayvazov. Three years later the so-called second trial in connection with the attempt on the pope's life began in Rome. However, this long-running investigation has revealed no evidence to confirm that the three Bulgarians took part in the assasination attempt. Ali Agca, the perpetrator of the assassination attempt, remained the only prosecution witness: 20 pages of the trial's dossier are filled with examples of false depositions by the Turkish assassin.

Journalists' questions concerned legal aspects of the trial, findings during the investigation and before the court, and also proceedings undertaken by the Rome prosecutor's office.

The trial of Antonov and the two other Bulgarians has clearly been used for political purposes, Stefan Petrov stated, and was held in an attempt to prove that Bulgaria is conducting a policy of state terrorism. It was used to unleash an antisocialist campaign aimed at causing tension in international relations and at undermining the climate of confidence.

Every charge, every sentence has to be based on proven facts, but so far there has not been a single witness or a single fact to confirm that the three Bulgarians plotted with the Turkish assassin. World progressive public opinion sees this action as a provocation aimed at fanning a mass campaign against Bulgaria and other socialist states.

REAGAN SPEECH TO SOVIET PEOPLE 'PEACE RHETORIC'

AU131037 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Nov 85 p 6

[CTK dispatch: "The United States Is Deliberately Distorting Facts"]

[Excerpt] Washington/Moscow (CTK) -- On the eve of the Geneva summit, the White House propaganda apparatus and the President's advisers decided to intensify the U.S. President's speeches addressed to various parts of the world. Their evident aim was to compensate, by means of peace rhetoric, for the lack of a constructive attitude toward the main issues, the issues of security and disarmament.

On Saturday, [9 November] the U.S. President's radio speech was addressed to the Soviet public. For days in advance, the speech was advertised as an "important statement" on Soviet-American relations.

The White House chief really said a great many words about peace. He claimed that the United States has no "unfriendly intentions" toward the USSR; that "it does not endanger and will never endanger" the Soviet Union. We must live together in peace, he declared.

Regrettably, however, the speech as a whole does not allow one to draw the conclusion that the U.S. Administration is willing to go its half of the way to meet the Soviet Union and to contribute to the efforts to prevent an arms race in space and to radically reduce it on earth.

For the umpteenth time recently, the U.S. President's statements revealed a dangerous attempt at manipulating words about the "star wars" program and the "peaceful mission of the Strategic Defense Initiative." For the sake of justice, it is necessary to mention that, after the President's advisers publicly denied his statements made in the interview with Soviet journalists, the White House chief no longer maintained that the United States will not start the deployment of the strategic defense system before holding talks with the USSR and other nuclear powers on reducing and liquidating nuclear weapons and before all countries concerned start to reduce the number of these weapons.

This time the President declared that if the United States had a "defense system," it would certainly start to deploy it.

Defying facts, the President tried to maintain in his radio address that, supposedly, the principles of peace and noninterference in the affairs of other states have always constituted the foundation of the United States' policy. He again declared that the United States, once the only country to possess nuclear arms, has from the very beginning been working to ensure that "no country has at its disposal this destructive potential." The president lamented that, regrettably, this proposal never was accepted.

CPCZ, CPSU OFFICIALS OPEN SOVIET CULTURE DAYS

LD131047 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] In the historical building of the National Theatre in Prague the Days of Soviet Culture in Czechoslovakia were opened this evening. The Culture Days are traditionally the culmination of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in culture and the arts.

Present at the festive evening were: Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and other members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Vasil Bilak, Milos Jakes and Josef Kempny; candidate members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman; secretaries of the Central Committee Mikulas Benos, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; the Secretariate member of the CPCZ CC Zdenek Horeni; chairman of the CPCZ Control and Auditing Commission Jaroslav Hajn; Viktor Lomatkin, USSR Ambassador in Czechoslovakia; members of the official Soviet delegation led by candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Minister of Culture Petr Demichev, and other figures.

After the state anthems of the two countries, Comrade Josef Havlin took the floor. He said that the Days of Soviet Culture in Czechoslovakia would become joint festive days of the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples. They would contribute to the further consolidation of friendship and cooperation of our nations. They would become a further valuable contribution to the mutual acquaintance of the peoples of our fraternal countries, and be a unique show of the best Soviet artistic works. He went on to say that in Soviet culture and arts, we see above all the purposeful work of the CPSU, which is currently preparing new and great initiatives for its 27th congress.

A necessary condition for the fulfillment of the program [word indistinct] of the Soviet and also our society, as well as for the existence itself of all nations, of the world mankind is peace. In the struggle for its preservation, for averting a nuclear catastrophe, we fully support the peace initiatives of the USSR which have been heard again with great urgency at the recent session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact in Sofia. The proposal aim at doing away with the danger of nuclear war, at reducing and limiting feverish armament, to [words indistinct], and to reducing international tension. Our artists are aware of their responsibility in this struggle. They, together with the artists of the USSR, contribute to the great struggle of the countries of the socialist community, of of all peace-loving and democratic forces. We believe, Comrade Josef Havlin said in concluding his speech, that the Days of Soviet Culture will give our working people deep artistic experience, and that they will enrich our cultural lives with the outstanding fruit of the Soviet socialist culture.

Comrade Petr Demichev said that cooperation between the two countries in culture and arts has today become an important and effective weapon of the ideological unity and international edcuation of the working people, and it affects ever more fruitfully all areas of the communist and socialist construction. He conveyed the determination of the Soviet people to continue to do everything for strengthening Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship and for the advancement of cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

When he talked about the international situation, he pointed to the efforts of the reactionary forces of imperialism to undermine the policy of detente, to push through hegemonism and diktat in international relations. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries are countering the imperialist concept of (?military) superiority and the so called "star wars" with the concept of permament peace in the world.

Strengthening peace and improving mutual understanding between nations must also be served by international cultural cooperation, said Comrade Petr Demichev. He protested the misuse of culture under the pretext of free creative work for propagating hatred and force, racism and chauvinism, and to justify wars and militarism.

He cited the cultural contacts between the USSR and Czechoslovakia as an example of real cooperation in culture.

In the conclusion of his speech, Comrade Petr Demichev expressed a conviction that the Days of Soviet Culture, in which over 800 representatives of the Soviet culture are taking part, would become further proof of the unity of our peoples in the struggle for peace and social progress.

Then those present saw a ballet by Dmitriy Shostakovich by the ballet group from the State Academic Great Theatre in Moscow. They received the outstanding performances of the Soviet artists very cordially. The Days of Soviet Culture were also opened in all Czechoslovak regions.

Demichev Attends Reception

LD140540 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] The Czech and Slovak Ministries of Culture gave a reception in Prague today on the occasion of the Days of Soviet Culture in Czechoslovakia. Taking part were Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Matej Lucan, deputy federal premier, Miroslav Mueller, departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee; and other representatives of our political, public, and cultural life. Also present was the Soviet delegation, headed by Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, minister of culture; and Viktor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador in the Czechoslovakia.

The reception was held in cordial and comradely atmosphere, which characterizes the close relations of friendship between our fraternal countries and their people.

Soviet Art Exhibit Opens

LD140529 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Excerpt] One of the main features of the rich program of the Days of the Soviet Culture in Czechoslovakia is an exhibition of Soviet art, entitled Art Born in October, which opened at Valdstejn Exhibition Hall in Prague today.

Attending the opening were Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Matej Jucan, federal deputy premier; and otherrepresentatives. Also present was the official Soviet delegation at the Days of Culture headed by Petr Demichev, candidate Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of culture.

Milan Klusak, Czech minister of culture, said in his adress that the friendship and cooperation of the two countries was relfected in culture and art even more strongly than in previous years.

SPD CHAIRMAN WILLY BRANDT VISITS 7-10 NOV

Bilak, Stefanak Welcome

LD071852 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] SPD chairman and Chairman of the Socialist International Willy Brandt arrived in Prague today at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. At the Ruzyne Airport he was welcomed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Michal Stefanak, director of a Central Committee department, and other officials.

Bilak Luncheon

LD081842 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, gave a gala lunch in Prague today in honor of Willy Brandt, chairman of the SPD of Germany and of the Socialist International. Also attending were members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Karel Hoffmann, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak; Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Michael Stefanak, the head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee; Federal Vice Premier Jaromír Obzina; Bohuslav Kucera and Jaroslav Srb, vice chairman of the Federal Assembly; and other representatives of Czechoslovakia's political and public life. Werner Schattman, FRG ambassador to the CSSR, was also present. During the lunch both Vasil Bilak and Willy Brandt made speeches.

Bilak Luncheon Speech

LD082123 Prague CTK in English 1940 GMT 8 Nov 85

["Vasil Bilak's Speech at Lunch for SPD Chairman" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Prague Nov 8 (CTK) -- "We esteem highly your staunch loyalty to the ideals of the policy of peace, detente and understanding for which you are working untiringly also today in your political activity as chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and chairman of the Socialist International", Communist Party Presidium member Basil Bilak said here today at a lunch in Willy Brandt's honour.

"Your personal contribution as the architect of the 'Ostpolitik' is being associated in this country with the realistic course which in the 1970's opened the road to the conclusion of an important complex of treaties between the Federal Republic of Germany and the socialist states of Europe. We especially value your committed work for normalization of relations with our republic which led to the signing of the treaty on relations between our two states.

"We certainly hold identical views that the strengthening of peaceful relations and development of mutually advantageous cooperation to which the treaty laid foundations correspond to the vital interests and aspirations of the peoples of the two countries", Basil Bilak said.

Czechoslovakia regards fruitful development of good, neighbourly relations as beneficial for the two countries, and for the process of lessening tension on the European Continent and on a broader international scale, Vasil Bilak said.

Czechoslovakia wants Europe to become a continent of peace and cooperation between all states, including the Federal Republic of Germany. "At the same time, it cannot be overlooked that voices are being heard all the time in the Federal Republic which devalue the results of the policy of detente, and which stake more on destruction than on a constructive weaving of the fabric of relations of peaceful cooperation".

Vasil Bilak said that the "categorical imperative of our time is to put an end to attempts to achieve military superiority, to pursue a policy from the position of strength aimed at a revision of the postwar territorial and political realities in Europe, and to look for realistic ways towards the early solution of burning international problems, particularly the halting of the arms race on earth, prevention of militarization of outer space and averting the danger of nuclear apocalypse."

Vasil Bilak said that "the proposal of the socialist states contained in the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee, adopted recently at a session in Sofia represent a truly realistic platform which makes possible a turn to the better in European and international affairs.

"The session set forth a logical and realistic program whose central idea is to replace tension by the policy of detente, confrontation by reapproachment and concrete negotiations, and the arms race by equal security on the lowest possible level of armaments, with a view to establishing peaceful relations and mutually advantageous cooperation in European and global framework.

"We wish to believe that this will become manifest also at the Geneva meeting between CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The world wishes it. This is also the purpose of the joint proposals of the Governments of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the German Democratic Republic for talks on the creation of a zone in central Europe, which we recently submitted to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, and in initiation of which our party played an important part. From the viewpoint of the global ban on chemical weapons, the significance of the proposal is incontestable, and is taking on fundamental importance. Fact is, unfortunately, that we have not found an equally interested partner for the proposal in the Federal Government. Yet we believe that the present stand of the Federal Government is not its last word", Vasil Bilak said.

"Your visit, and talks with General Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and President Gustav Husak are an important milestone in contacts between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Social Democratic Party of Germany. We believe that it will contribute to better mutual knowledge and more intensive cooperation in all areas of common interest. I am pleased that we can jointly state that on the fundamental questions of the struggle for peace, we hold identical views", Vasil Bilak said.

Brandt Luncheon Speech

LD082258 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, gave a gala lunch in Prague today in honor of Willy Brandt, chairman of the SP of Germany and of the Socialist International.

In his speech Willy Brandt voiced his pleasure about his visit to Czechoslovakia and noted the importance of exchanges of views between political representatives of states which border each other and which have shared common views for centuries in a variety of ways. It would be irresponsible, he went on to say, if we did not try to jointly support projects which benefit the people of both states and which can assist the new phase of relaxation of tension and the deepening of cooperation between the individual parts of Europe. In this regard he said that the SPD is endeavoring to bring about the second phase of the relaxation of tension between East and West, and that during the first phase, at the beginning of the seventies, it was necessary first of all to create foundations for successful cooperation after decades of estrangement and the cold war.

The treaties which we had concluded at that time are valid, Willy Brandt declared, and no one should question them. They formed the basis of everything else. Now it is above all necessary to begin the process of disarmament so that Europe can be truly transformed into a zone of peace. Willy Brandt also stressed the importance of the systematic improvement of economic and cultural relations between European states. At the close of his speech at the gala lunch, Brandt said that the SPD will make good on its pledge to proceed together with those willing to do so along the path of exchanges of views on how better to ensure peace and develop mutually beneficial cooperation.

Exchange With Husak

LD081755 Prague CTK in English 1652 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Prague Nov 8 (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, Communist Party general secretary and Czechoslovak president, received here today Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) and chairman of the Socialist International, who is on a visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Communist Party Central Committee.

Also present at the meeting was Vasil Bilak, member of the Communist Party Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee.

In a friendly atmosphere, they exchanged views on the present international situation and development of relations between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany, and between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Social Democratic Party of Germany.

Gustav Husak and Willy Brandt expressed serious concern about the worsened international situation and the continuing armament in the nuclear and conventional sphere. They agreed that the plans and preparations for the creation of a new generation of weapons for the so-called "star wars" pose a great danger to mankind, and would lead to further armament of unprecedented extent. That is why it is highly necessary to prevent the militarization of outer space, and to do everything for space to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes.

Gustav Husak and Willy Brandt expressed the view that extraordinary political responsibility and mutual goodwill supported by concrete deeds is indispensable for solving the present complicated international situation.

They welcomed the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting and expressed the wish that it might lead to a lessening of the present tension in the world, to the halting of the arms race, to progress in disarmament and to the strengthening of confidence and world security.

Gustav Husak and Willy Brandt expressed deep interest in the continuation of the process of lessening international tension on the basis of provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference. A contribution towards improvement of the situation is also the joint proposal of the Governments of Czechoslovakia and the GDR, supported by the SPD leadership, for the creation of a zone without chemical weapons in central Europe.

Gustav Husak informed Willy Brandt of the peace initiatives and proposals of the countries of the socialist community contained in the Sofia declaration of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee which represent a realistic platform making possible a turn to the better in international and especially European affairs.

The need was stressed for unity and greater activity of all forces fighting for peace, irrespective of different political, ideological and religious beliefs. In this connection, Gustav Husak appreciated highly Willy Brandt's personal contribution as chairman of the SPD party and the Socialist International to constructive and positive approaches to the questions of disarmament, and in efforts to preserve peace.

During the discussion, possibilities of further development of mutually advantageous relations between Czechoslovakia and the FRG were considered. Gustav Husak stressed that Czechoslovakia is permanently interested in their positive development on the basis of the treaty on relations between Czechoslovakia and the FRG, signed in Prague in 1973. He underlined that Willy Brandt as chancellor contributed greatly to the conclusion of the treaty and to overall normalization of relations between the FRG and socialist states.

Meeting With Strougal

LD082051 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] In Prague's Hrzan Palace today Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, received Willy Brandt, chairman of the SPD of Germany and the Socialist International. The importance of further widening contacts between the representatives of political and cultural life, the deepening of economic and scientific-technological cooperation and increasing the volume of foreign trade were emphasized during the discussion. The federal premier informed the guest about some of the main economic targets which will be implemented in Czechoslovakia over the next 5 years. In this context he stressed that progress in the intensification of production cooperation and specialization and the pursuit of further cooperation of third markets will be advantageous for both sides.

Both representatives said interstate talks on cooperation in resolving the problems of ecology, utilization of effective technology and knowledge acquired in the process of limiting pollution, improvement of purity of water, and the elimination of industrial waste are unavoidable and hopeful [as heard] for neighboring countries.

FRG Envoy's Reception

LD082222 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Werner Schattman, the ambassador of the German Federal Republic to Czechoslovakia, gave a reception in Prague today in honor of Willy Brandt, chairman of the SPD of Germany and of the Socialist International. It was attended by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak; Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and other representatives.

Lenart Talks in Bratislava

LD091625 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Today, in Bratislava, Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received Willy Brandt, chairman of the SPD of Germany and of the Socialist International, with his entourage.

Present at the meeting were members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, secretary of the Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, premier of the Slovak government, and other representatives.

Comrade Jozef Lenart told Willy Brandt in detail about Slovakia's historical, political and economic development. He acquainted him with the development of the workers' and communist movement, the antifascist and national liberation struggle and the socialist changes in Slovakia in the last 4 decades. Speaking about the present tasks of Communists in the present period of preparation for the 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress and the new 5-year plan, he emphasized the basic orientation to maximum efficiency, productivity and quality, development and use of scientific and technical potential.

Comrade Jozef Lenart also emphasized the personal contribution made by Willy Brandt to constructive solutions of questions of disarmament and in the effort for the preservation of world peace.

Willy Brandt spoke highly of the results of all-round development in Slovakia. He recalled the mutual benefit of economic cooperation between both countries and he emphasized the importance of its results so far. Among other topics during the conversation were environmental protection in Slovakia, the problems on national minorities, and in some party work matters.

Brandt-Bilak Press Conference

LD101755 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Today, in Prague, Willy Brandt, chairman of the SPD of Germany and of the Socialist International, gave a news conference for Czechoslovak and foreign journalists. Also present was Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

As the news conference began Willy Brandt expressed gratitude for the opportunity to visit Czechoslovakia and have a very interesting program including his stay in Bratislava. He welcomed the opoportunity to talk with the highest Czechoslovak party and state representatives and he described these talks concerning the most important problems of the world today as very important and useful. I think that we agreed, the chairman of the SPD said, that it is necessary to prevent the arms race, particularly the nuclear one, and the arms race penetration into space, without delay. We also agreed that the huge resources spent on the development and production of destructive weapons should be used to solve completely different problems such as hunger and poverty in the developing world.

We also agreed that every effort must be made in Europe to strengthen and support peace and cooperation, as we are trying to do, for example, with chemical weapons. [as heard] Since my last visit to Prague in 1973, the chairman of the SPD continued, much has been done in Czechoslovakia. I saw this for myself during my tour around Prague. Our economic relations have developed and they can develop further through cooperation on third markets.

At the news conference in Prague Willy Brandt emphasized that both sides, the SPD of Germany and the CPCZ, consider this visit to Czechoslovakia necessary for the benefit of the development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in Europe.

Further on Press Conference

LD102303 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 10 Nov 85

[passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Text] As we have already reported, Willy Brandt, chairman of the German SPD and of the Socialist International, who ended his official visit to Czechoslovakia today, held a news conference in the Intercontinental Hotel in Prague. Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was also present at the conference.

At the start of the news conference, attended by Czechoslovak journalists, foreign correspondents accredited to Czechoslovakia, and by representatives of West German media accompanying Willy Brandt, the SPD and Socialist International chairman at first assessed the outcome of his visit.

[Brandt in German fading into Czech translation] "In the talks with President Gustav Husak, with Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal, and with Vasil Bilak, three topics were at the top of the agenda. In the first place: What can be done through common efforts of the German Social Democrats, Czechoslovak Communists, as well as by states with different social systems to contribute to the prevention of a catastrophe such as world war three. Further on: How to use the opportunities which might be created by the second stage of policies of relaxation of tension and cooperation in Europe. [as heard] In the near future I will be visiting Washington where I will hold talks with some American representatives. Among other things, I will address topics which should be on the agenda for Ronald Reagan's and Mikhail Gorbachev's Geneva talks. This was why I thought useful to familiarize myself with the newest proposals and positions of the leadership of the important Warsaw Pact states, Czechoslovakia. We agreed that it is essential to halt the arms race, above all in the sphere of nuclear weapons. It is necessary to revert present development toward a radical reduction in the destructive potential and not to transfer the arms race into space.

"We also agreed that measures to strengthen peace and cooperation are possible in present Europe. The issue of chemical weapons, where we have been attempting to do just this, can serve as an example.

"The second topic on the agenda was the further development of relations between our two countries. I last visited Czechoslovakia in December 1973, as federal chancellor. Even during my short tour of Prague I could see with my own eyes what you have achieved since then. During the recent past, our economic relations have intensified and this positive tendency can be further widened through cooperation on third markets. The same can be said about exchanges in science and culture.

"In the third place, our talks serve as evidence of the fact that it is desirable to broaden bilateral and all-European cooperation in environmental protection."

[Correspondent] Afterwards, the SPD and Socialist International chairman answered journalists' questions. I asked Herr Brandt about his view of the joint Czechoslovak and GDR initiative on a chemical-weapons-free zone in Central Europe. Willy Brandt told me:

"I consider this initiative to be of great significance. The Social Democratic Party of Germany has been supporting this plan inasmuch as it was welcomed by the Socialist International session in Vienna less than 4 weeks ago."

Willy Brandt then condemned the voices in the Federal Republic of Germany which demand a revision of the postwar order in Europe. The dangerous plans for the militarization of space were also discussed at today's news conference. The chairman of West German SPD and of Socialist International said:

"As far as SDI, as the Americans say -- the militarization of space -- is concerned, we are of the opinion that this is very risky and dangerous project. Even if we ignore the immense amount of money that could be better spent elsewhere, the danger of destabilizing of present international situation is so serious that there is no other way but to aim all efforts exclusively toward the peaceful use of space. At the recent session of the Socialist International in Vienna we therefore unanimously rejected these plans."

The next question raised at today's news conference concerned the so-called new phase of the policy of relaxation of tension. Willy Brandt explained the West German Social Democrats' perception of this term:

"The results of the first phase of relaxation of tension should be subjected to critical analysis, and a lesson should be learned from its result, because the events which took place in the early seventies were important, though insufficient. In the event that both nuclear powers achieve a reduction of their armaments potential, then there is a hope that the European countries will adopt effective measures -- in my opinion at least -- in three spheres. These measures concern their own security, strengthening economic, scientific, and technological cooperation, and cultural cooperation."

Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, participated in today's news conference in the Prague Intercontinental Hotel.

Answering a question put to him by a West German journalist on the development of Czechoslovak foreign policy, Comrade Bilak said among other things:

[Bilak] "Even today, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic wants to participate very actively in the policy -- which was very useful in the period of detente -- it wishes to promote the second phase of relaxation of tension, as defined by Herr Brandt. The CSSR gave its support to the first phase, participated actively in all preparatory talks prior to the Helsinki conference and in the events that followed. At present, Czechoslovakia is ready and is doing all within its power to continue contributing to this process."

So much for Comrade Bilak. Concluding today's news conference in the Intercontinental Hotel, Willy Brandt restated his satisfaction with the results of the visit which he has just concluded. He characterized this visit as significant and comprehensive.

Departure 10 Nov

LD101800 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Willy Brandt, chairman of the SPD of Germany and of the Socialist International, who was in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, today left to return to the FRG. He was seen off at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Party's Central Committee; Michal Stefanak, head of a department of the Central Committee; and other officials.

Bratislava PRAVDA Commentary

AU131831 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Nov 85 p 2

[Juraj Bydzovsky article in the "We Comment" column: "With Common Endeavor Toward Detente"]

[Text] The visit paid by Willy Brandt, chairman of the SPD and of the Socialist International, to the CSSR, was and justly is the subject of broad international attention. Indivisibly linked with Willy Brandt's name are the changes in FRG policy, changes in the relations with the socialist states that occurred at the beginning of the seventies, as well as the signing of treaties that have normalized our relations with the FRG, treaties that, together with other factors, paved the way for the Helsinki conference and its Final Act.

This was a significant contribution to history and it is a stable contribution to the present. Despite all changes in international developments and despite the aggravation of the international situation caused by the policy of the U.S. Government, in which the present FRG Government has its share, the policy of detente has not lost its attractiveness and its weight. The personal contribution of Willy Brandt and several other SPD representatives to this reality is an integral part of it.

Despite the fundamental ideological and political differences between us, we are, above all, united by the comprehension of the necessity and unconditional urgency to resolve the problems of war and peace and the problems of positive international cooperation. From this comprehension also arise the points of contact in our views on the ways of the present crisis of Europe and the world.

In the talk which Gustav Husak and Willy Brandt conducted, they both expressed a grave concern over the aggravated international situation and the continuing arms buildup in the nuclear as well as in the conventional spheres. On this occasion, the two agreed that the plans and the preparations for the creation of a new generation of weapons to wage the so-called "star wars" constitute a great danger to mankind and would lead to further unprecedented arms buildup. Therefore, it is supremely necessary to prevent the militarization of outer space and to do everything to utilize it exclusively for peaceful purposes.

Gustav Husak and Willy Brandt noted that in their view an exceptional political responsibility and mutual goodwill, resting on concrete deeds, are necessary to resolve the present-day complex international situation. At the same time, they expressed profound interest in the continuation of the process of the relaxation of international tension on the basis of the stipulations of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

In this connection, it was reemphasized that the joint proposal by the CSSR and the GDR Governments, supported by the SPD leadership, to create a chemical-weapon-free zone in central Europe, contributes to improving the situation. However, the current FRG Government pushed this proposal aside and did not show enough interest in discussing it.

During his visit in the CSSR, Willy Brandt also had talks with other representatives and paid a visit to Bratislava, where he highly valued the results of Slovakia's all-round development. Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, in their talk, stressed that making progress in the intensification of production cooperation and specialization and searching for further possibilities of cooperation on third markets would benefit both sides.

At the same time, the two representatives described the interstate talks on cooperation in the solution of ecological problems, the utilization of efficient technologies and findings acquired in the course of reducing emissions, improving the purity of water, and eliminating industrial wastes as hopeful and necessary for neighboring countries.

In their talk, both Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Willy Brandt stressed the usefulness of the establishment of zones without nuclear weapons. They agreed on the need for an all-around development of peaceful cooperation, strengthening of trust, and reinforcing security on the European continent.

"Your current visit and the talks with Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, constitute an important milestone in the contacts between the CPCZ and the SPD to date. We believe that this will contribute to an even closer mutual acquaintance and an even more intensive cooperation in all spheres of mutual interest. I am pleased that we can together note that we hold identical views in the fundamental questions of the struggle for peace," Vasil Bilak said in his speech.

On this occasion, Willy Brandt noted that the SPD is striving for a second stage in East-West detente. He recalled that the treaties which the FRG concluded with the socialist countries at the beginning of the seventies are valid and one must not cast doubt on them. Europe has to be transformed into a genuine zone of peace now, which would contribute to the stabilization of world politics and to the future world peaceful order.

Willy Brandt's visit to the CSSR and the talks held on that occasion are, without doubt, an important contribution to the general international movement in that direction.

NON-PARTY PERSONNEL CAN GAIN HIGH POSITIONS

AU052051 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Bohumil Chudy, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Bratislava CPSL City Committee: "The Enhancement of the Party's Leading Role -- The Objective Law of Developed Socialist Society; Living and Breathing With the Masses, Learning To Know Their Problems and Sorrows"]

[Excerpts] The party statutes give the party organizations "in production, transporta tion, and commerce-related enterprises and plants" the right to express their views on the "appointment of economic ranking personnel within the range of their activity." Party organizations, making use of this right, after consulting with borough committees and the appurtenant ranking personnel, compile lists of functions on the filling of which a membership meeting presents its view. In this, they abide by the principle that within the range of their activity, the leading role of the party must be correctly ensured and all tasks of work sites fulfilled. That, however, does not mean at all -- and there exists views -- that persons without party affiliation cannot be appointed into nomenklatura functions or into functions mentioned in the lists of the CPSL primary organizations. The resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee of 6 November 1970 states that the selection and the placement of persons into leading posts must be carried out in accordance with political and professional [odborne] prerequisites, and personal and moral qualities. That requirement applies to Communists as well as to persons without party affiliation.

FRG DAILY SAYS HONECKER MAY VISIT 'IN DECEMBER'

LD131651 Hamburg DPA in German 1531 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Bonn, 13 Nov (DPA) -- The FRG Government has no information yet to indicate that Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, is coming in December to Bonn. This was said by the Chancellor's Office and the Ministry of Inner-German Relations today amid continuing speculation that Honecker is going to decide on the exact date after the Geneva summit.

The BILD newspaper has a report on the visit taking place next month in its 14 November edition. It quotes members of the SED Politburo who mentioned the first few days of December to a senior Bonn politician.

Meanwhile, the Federal Government has positively assessed the GDR's desire to continue the policy of dialogue and cooperation. Government spokesman Norbert Schaefer said today with reference to a Honecker interview with SAARBRUECKER ZEITUNG that the Federal Government is in favor of this. An improvement in relations between the two states in Germany is possible. It is in the interests of peace and the people. However, attempts to see a contradiction between the declaration of the inviolability of borders and the letter on German unity must be strongly refuted. This letter was and incontestably remains part and parcel of the system of treaties, the spokesman said.

Federal Chancellor Kohl (CDU) today again spoke in favor of an imminent visit by Honecker. He said in an interview for the HAMBURGER MORGENPOST (Thursday edition): "It would certainly be very useful if Mr Honecker comes to Bonn in the foreseeable future."

FURTHER ON SAARLAND'S LAFONTAINE VISIT

Talks With Honecker

LD131957 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1534 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin, 13 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received Oskar Lafontaine, Saarland minister-president, chairman of the Saar Regional Association of the SPD, and member of the SPD Party Executive, for talks in the State Council building. Oskar Lafontaine was invited to the GDR by Erich Honecker. He passed on greetings from representatives of the Saarland public to Erich Honecker.

Their exchange of views, continuing their previous meetings of March 1982 and March 1984, took place in an open and constructive atmosphere.

During the talks, they exchanged views on the current international situation, the state of relations between the two German states, and future prospects for cooperation between the GDR and Saarland.

Erich Honecker and Oskar Lafontaine agreed that the preservation of peace is most important to guaranteeing mankind's survival. Everything possible must be done to prevent an arms race in space and to end it on earth. In this context he stressed the great importance of the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva.

Erich Honecker referred to the far-reaching and constructive peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community of states. The comprehensive program for the elimination of the nuclear threat, for an improved situation in Europe and in the world, which was put before the French National Assembly by general secretary of the CPSU Mikhail Gorbachev, and which was reaffirmed in the declaration of the Sofia meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, encouraged all forces seriously concerned with safeguarding peace. Linked with the forthcoming meeting of the highest representatives of the USSR and the United States is the hope that the American side will approach the solution of the main questions of the present in a responsible way.

Oskar Lafontaine noted that within the framework of the talks between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, it is necessary to reach an agreement which would rule out a third world war.

Erich Honecker and Oskar Lafontaine expressed the conviction that an improvement in the international situation is possible if all reasonable and responsible forces unite their efforts to avert a nuclear catastrophe. Both German nations have a great responsibility for the elimination of the threat of a nuclear war, for the reduction of the level of military confrontations, and for the development of international relations in the spirit of detente and peaceful cooperation.

Erich Honecker spoke in favor of the peaceful use of space, and supported the Soviet proposal to the United Nations that a world organization should be created for this purpose. He expressed concern that the implementation of the U.S. "star wars" plans would destabilize the entire international situation and would push the arms race forward to an undreamed-of extent.

Erich Honecker noted that the GDR is searching for paths to peace and security in the responsible dialogue and is actively working for this in order to make a concrete contribution to stability and trust in the relations between nations.

Together with their allies the GDR advocates the guaranteeing of the military balance of power on an increasingly low level of weapons, for a ban and for the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction, and for peaceful cooperation among all nations. For this reason the proposal by the governments of the GDR and the CSSR to enter into negotiations on the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone, together with the FRG Government, continues to be fully valid.

Erich Honecker recalled his exchange of views with Willy Brandt, SPD chairman, and referred to the agreement then reached to start talks shortly between representatives of the SED and the SPD on questions relating to a nuclear weapons-free zone in Europe.

The Saarland minister-president emphatically supports the proposals aimed at freezing and reducing nuclear weapons of medium and tactical range and creating nuclear and chemical weapon-free zones and corridors on the borders between the two opposing military and political blocs in Europe.

The two sides took the stand that no additional strain on the situation in Europe should be allowed to emanate from the relationship between the two German nations.

Erich Honecker emphasized his conviction that the development of good-neighbor relations is possible if both sides allow themselves to be guided by realism, goodwill and respect for sovereignty, equality, and noninterference.

In this context the two politicians stressed that the inviolability of borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe within their present boundaries are a fundamental condition for peace.

In the course of the talks possibilities for developing economic relations between GDR foreign trade enterprises and Saarland firms were also discussed.

Erich Honecker and Oskar Lafontaine agreed to continue their exchange of views at a suitable opportunity.

Taking part in the talks were: Hermann Axen and Guenter Mittag, Politburo members and secretaries of the SED Central Committee; Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology; State Secretary Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers; State Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann, chief of the Chancery of the Chairman of the State Council; Kurt Nier, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Guenter Rettner, departmental head in the SED Central Committee.

Minister-President Lafontaine was accompanied by: Norbert Engel, president of the Saarland Chamber of Labor; Manfred Schaefer (CDU), former economics minister; Reinhard Klimmt, chairman of the SPD State Parliamentary Group and chairman of the Saarbruecken SPD Subdistrict; Helmut Wagner, executive chairman of the ASKO Deutsche Kaufhaus AG; and other public figures from Saarland's political and economic life.

Oskar Lafontaine and those accompanying him were welcomed on their arrival today in Berlin by Herbert Weiz and Guenter Rettner.

Holds Press Conference

LD132104 Hamburg DPA in German 1819 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Excerpt] East Berlin, 13 Nov (DPA) -- In the view of Saarland Minister-President Oskar Lafontaine (SPD), normalization of travel between the two German states will in the long-term also necessitate recognition of GDR citizenship. Lafontaine, speaking at a press conference this evening following several hours of talks with GDR state and party leader Erich Honecker in East Berlin, described this issue as an "important topic," on which he formulated his "own position" that "if people really want normal travel then they will at some point have to decide on the question of citizenship by in fact recognizing it."

With reference to the possibility of a visit by Honecker to the FRG, Lafontaine said that the matter is not served by speculation. He requested that the visit should not be "burdened by unnecessary speculation." Honecker had stated in a SAARBRUECKER ZEITUNG interview which was also published in the GDR, only that the visit would take place at a time that "both sides regard as appropriate."

Lafontaine, who talked with Honecker for about 2 hours, and who held a further hour of talks among delegation circles, said at his press conference, which was delayed by an hour, that the subject of travel had "played an important role" in his talk. He had convinced himself that the assurance given by Honecker in earlier talks with the SPD politicians Willy Brandt and Hans-Jochen Vogel about a more generous implementation of existing regulations on travel by GDR citizens is being adhered to.

His visit to the GDR served to deepen intra-German relations, toward which the federal states should also make a contribution. Lafontaine announced that a Saarland state parliamentary delegation has been invited to visit the GDR next year, and that he urged the dispatch of a delegation from a GDR Bezirk. The GDR agreed to the proposal of a twin city arrangement between Saarlouis and a GDR city. Youth exchanges between groups from Saarland and the GDR are to be expanded.

There are also plans for guest performances in the GDR by the Saarbruecken State Theater and by the Rostock Volkstheater in Saarbruecken. Contacts are to be expanded in the university sector. With regard to economic cooperation, Lafontaine said that the GDR approved a series of agreements, particularly on the import of larger quantities of coal.

Honecker Hosts Dinner

LD140017 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1855 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin, 13 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State gave a dinner this evening in honor of his guest, Oskar Lafontaine, Saarland minister-President and chairman of the SPD's Saar Regional Association. The dinner was attended by other members of the GDR Party and state leadership. The guests at the gathering, held in the Unter den Linden Palace in Berlin, included public figures accompanying the Saarland government leader.

It was attended by SED Central Committee Politburo members Hermann Axen, Werner Jarowinskiy, Egon Krenz, Guenter Mittag, Erich Muerckenberger and Harry Tisch; candidate member of the Council of Ministers Dr Herbert Weiz and Dr Hans Reichelt; members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Inge Lange, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers Dr Gerhard Beil, secretary of state, and Erhard Krack, Mayor of Berlin; state Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann, head of the Chancery of the State Council chairman; Heinz Eichler, secretary in the State Council; Kurt Nier, deputy foreign minister; Prof Otto Reinhold, rector of the Academy of Sciences at the DED Central Committee; Johanna Toepfer, deputy chairwoman of the FDGB National Executive; Guenter Rettner, departmental head in the SED Central Committee; and other public figures. Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR, also attended the dinner.

REPLY SENT TO FRG LETTER ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD131556 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1502 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin, 13 Nov (ADN) -- Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG, has handed a note from the GDR Government to the head of the FRG's Federal Chancellor's Office, Federal Minister Wolfgang Schaeuble.

The note is in reply to a letter from FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, in which he responds to the proposal by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on starting talks centered on the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe.

The note emphasizes that at the Geneva disarmament conference the GDR has consistently advocated the speedy conclusion of a convention on a ban on chemical weapons. The GDR is naturally ready to take up the suggestion by the FRG that the delegations of the two countries at the Geneva disarmament conference should hold talks on the problems presented by chemical weapons.

In view of the threat of the production of a new type of chemical weapon, the binary weapon, and of the threat of their deployment in central Europe, the GDR Government expresses firm conviction, however, that all opportunities for regional measures on a ban on chemical weapons should be consistently used. For this reason it submitted a proposal, together with the CSSR Government, on the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe.

The note stresses that such a regional measure would not only promote a worldwide ban on chemical weapons but would also be suited to making a constructive contribution to detente, disarmament, and trust in Europe. At the same time the participation by both German nations in the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone would be a concrete step toward ensuring that war never again emanates from German soil, but only peace.

The GDR Government proposes that appointed representatives of the foreign ministries of the GDR, the FRG, and the CSSR should start consultations, parallel to the talks at the Geneva disarmament conference, on all questions linked to the formation of a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe.

LEADERS ATTEND USSR ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

AU081621 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Nov 85 p 2

[Excerpt] East Berlin (ADN) -- On Wednesday evening [6 November] Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR, hosted a festive reception on the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Among the fraternally welcomed guests in the Unter den Linden Building of the Soviet Embassy in Berlin were Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other members of the GDR party and state leadership. The GDR and the USSR anthems were played at the beginning of the evening.

Guests in addition to Erich Honecker were the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Army General Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society; Alfred Neumann, Guenter Schabowski, Harry Tisch, Inge Lange, and Gerhard Schuerer.

HONECKER INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, FRG

LD131306 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0503 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin, 13 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has granted the SAARBRUECKER ZEITUNG an interview. Its text is as follows:

Question: Mr. State Council Chairman, you have repeatedly expressed support for the forthcoming summit meeting between the leaders of the USSR and the United States. What concrete expectations do you attach to this meeting?

Answer: I attach great importance to the summit meeting. Whether it will be possible to bring about a change for the better in the international arena to a great extent depends on it. As Mikhail Gorbachev stated again only recently, the Soviet Union will advocate concrete and tangible agreements which contribute to consolidating trust and security in the world. If political courage is displayed and a movement is made toward one another, then much can be achieved. Preventing a nuclear inferno and guaranteeing peace is an issue of vital importance for humanity.

You know that the states of the Warsaw Pact submitted a comprehensive program at their Sofia meeting for the reduction of arms; it covers all types of weapons. First and foremost, it is important to end the arms race on earth and to prevent its extension into outer space. My expectations are aimed at a course being set in the right direction. This should be possible with goodwill and a serious approach on both sides.

Question: You recently stated that the GDR welcomes all honest activities to reduce military and political confrontation. How does the GDR itself intend to become concretely active in this regard, and what has it done so far in this respect? What new initiatives has the GDR planned for the immediate future in the framework of its dialogue policy?

Answer: The GDR has been active at all times in the areas you speak about. Just think of my repeated meetings with your federal chancellor, my meetings with leading politicians from Austria, Finland, Sweden, Greece, Italy, France, and my visits to Ethiopia, Cyprus, Algeria, and other countries. They not only contributed to greater trust, a cause which is already important in its own right, but they led to results which are clearly seen.

A reduction of political and military confrontation cannot be achieved overnight. I have no illusions whatsoever on this subject. But you can proceed from the assumption that we support the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan and are always guided in our activity in the international area by the view that all states, whether large or small, can make a positive contribution to the protection of peace.

Not only we, but also the international public, attach great importance of the proposal jointly submitted by the GDR and the CSSR to the FRG on starting negotiations about the formation of a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe. As is known, the SED and the SPD worked out a paper on this matter. Federal Chancellor Kohl replied that he would prefer talks on a global ban. Now, it is possible to do the one without leaving out the other. At any rate, we are in conversation with the FRG on this. When the question of war or peace is involved, we shall talk to everyone, for we do not want the peoples to perish in a nuclear inferno; we want them to live together and to get on well with each other.

Question: In working out an international convention on banning chemical weapons and destroying all stocks, the question of reliable verification of such measures has in the past turned out to be a great obstacle in the way of an international agreement. What view does the GDR take with regard to such verification, and is it ready to allow checks to be carried out on its own territory?

Answer: In my view, this is above all a political decision. If one is for a ban on chemical weapons, then one will also agree to the verification of adherence to it. This is crystal-clear to us. The political will to do something in this area is decisive.

As you can easily imagine, there are already several examples showing that with goodwill the necessary verification is also guaranteed. I would like here to single out just one. Since the conclusion of the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, about 300 checks on our nuclear reactors have been carried out on the basis of an agreement between the GDR and the International Atomic Energy Agency. In the area of disarmament, we in the GDR will allow all the necessary checks of the measures in which the GDR is involved, naturally subject to the principle of equality and equal security.

Question: You have suggested that consideration should be given to how Pershing-II and cruise missiles can be abolished so that the longer range missile complexes stationed in the GDR can also be abolished. Do you think that talks aimed at this should be conducted exclusively in Geneva, or do you see other ways of achieving the goal you have stated?

Answer: I think that our attitude on this issue is clear and comprehensible. We are in favor of talks with this aim being held. These talks can be held in Geneva or elsewhere. The main thing is that medium-range and long-range nuclear missiles, including nuclear theater weapons, should disappear from both German nations, from Europe too.

As you know, we are in favor of nuclear-free zones. In this we also have the support of the UN secretary-general. Nuclear-free zones in northern Europe, the Balkans, and central Europe would be a step in the right direction and would exert great influence on a development which would make the world free from nuclear weapons. That was also the fundamental idea which persuaded us to make the entire territory of the GDR available, in keeping with the Swedish proposal on the creation of a zone free from nuclear theater weapons on both sides of the border between the NATO states and the Warsaw Pact, provided the FRG is willing to do the same.

Now a working group from the SED is to discuss the question of a nuclear-free zone with a working group from the SPD. We hope to reach a common denominator in this.

Question: There is a discussion going on in the CEMA on whether new forms of cooperation and economic collaboration with the EEC are possible. What is the stand of the GDR on this question?

Answer: The GDR is in favor of cooperation with the EEC. We have supported a CEMA initiative relating to this. An agreement between the CEMA and the EEC would stimulate trade and cooperation in the scientific-technological sphere and would also result in new forms of an equal and mutually beneficial cooperation, in environmental protection, transportation, and other spheres.

Question: CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev recently proposed emphatically an intensification of political dialogue between East and West. How do you think the two German nations could contribute further to the intensification of political dialogue?

Answer: You are aware that we have always been in favor of talking to one another, especially in difficult times. We have not only said this, we have also practiced it. We shall keep it like this in future, too.

Without overrating ourselves, it would now, for example, be of great benefit for humanity if the two German states were to advocate the nonmilitarization of space, despite the different natures of their social orders and their membership in different alliance systems. Space belongs to mankind. We should not transform heaven into a forecourt of hell, which, to quote Dante, bears the inscription: Abandon hope all ye who enter here.

The nonmilitarization of space would create a favorable atmosphere for cooperation between the USSR and the United States. There is no special talent needed to notice that this would also have favorable effects on the development of relations between the two German states.

Question: In the opinion of many FRG politicians the GDR and the FRG should, from their common responsibility, each on its own account and with regard to its alliance partners, work toward reducing tensions between East and West, avoiding misunderstandings and promoting concrete disarmament steps. Can the GDR endorse such an opinion?

Answer: I have no intention of interfering in the FRG's internal affairs. I would not like to leave any doubt, however, that the GDR supports the opinion of FRG politicians you have just cited. Fundamentally we act in accordance with this maxim.

Question: Do you see a contradiction between the statement: "The inviolability of borders and respect for the territorial integrity and the sovereignty of all states in Europe within their present borders are a fundamental condition for peace" -- I am quoting the statement which you made jointly with Federal Chancellor Kohl on 12 March 1985 in Moscow -- and the statement made in the "Letter on German Unity" that it remains the task of the Federal Republic's policy "to work toward a state of peace in Europe in which the German people regains its unity through free self-determination?"

Answer: The contradiction cannot be overlooked. Fortunately, the letter mentioned by you is not part of the European system of treaties. The joint statement with Kohl of 12 March 1985, on the other hand, is fully and wholly in keeping with the principles of the United Nations, the European treaty systems, including the Basic Treaty between the GDR and the FRG, and the Helsinki Final Act. We have thereby stressed that the European system of treaties is a fundamental element of the security of our continent. For this reason I am pleased that Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl reaffirmed this statement not long ago.

Question: You noted recently that you regard an improvement in relation between the GDR and the FRG as possible. Which paths should be taken here? Where do you see room for constructive steps which could breathe life into the Basic Treaty? What new questions could be included in the interests of mankind?

Answer: In asking your question you rightly refer to my comments on this subject. An improvement in relations between the GDR and the FRG is possible at any time, given goodwill on both sides. I am thinking here of the continuation of the consultations on security questions between the foreign ministers of the GDR and the FRG, of joint steps which would contribute to barring the way to nuclear war, of the reuniting of families, of the fight against environmental pollution and many other things.

Question: The invitation to you, Mr. Honecker, to visit the Federal Republic of Germany, still stands. When do you plan to take up this invitation?

Answer: As you could learn from the news from the Federal Chancellor's Office circulated by DPA yesterday [12 November] a visit by the GDR State Council chairman is totally uncertain. There are no contacts between the Federal Chancellor's office and the GDR authorities on this question. Even after the summit meeting in Geneva there is a "densely packed engagement diary" in Bonn. You, Mr. Sommer, can doubtless imagine that my engagement diary is not empty either. At any rate, aside from the remarks mentioned, you can assume that the visit will take place at a time which both sides regard as appropriate.

Question: Economic relations between the GDR and the FRG have developed well. Is it the GDR's wish that there should be more far-reaching cooperation in this field? Is the GDR thinking of achieving closer cooperation with firms in the FRG in the high technology sector?

Answer: It is true that economic relations between the GDR and the FRG have developed well. They are, if one looks at the capacity and structures of the two Germanies' economies, capable of further expansion. For this it is necessary to create the requisite conditions and to utilize existing experiences both in the two markets and with relation to cooperation in third markets.

We favor the expansion of cooperative relations. There is no objective reason not to do this. Cooperation between GDR and FRG firms is also in the interests of both sides and can contribute to the further development of the international division of labor.

Question: In the efforts to preserve and improve our environment there have been fruitful contacts between the two Germanies' in the past. Does the GDR see possibilities for more comprehensive agreements between the two Germanies' in this area?

Answer: As you have already stated, there are fruitful contacts which are intended to contribute to the preservation and improvement of the environment. Precisely because our forests are still predominantly healthy, we are interested in learning from the experiences of the Federal Republic how we can prevent the dying off of forests. But not only that. There have already been discussions by experts on the desulfurization of fumes, the protection of forests against air pollutants, the safety of nuclear plants, and radiation protection. At present, talks are in progress on an agreement on the further development of relations in the sphere of environmental protection. Given a constructive course of the negotiations it can be concluded in the foreseeable future. It can make an effective contribution to the shaping of the environment and to environmental protection as well as to the rational use and protection of natural resources in both countries.

Question: The negotiations on a cultural agreement between the GDR and the FRG seem to have progressed well. Do you still regard the inclusion of West Berlin and the affairs of the Stiftung Preussischer Katurbesitz (Foundation for Prussian Cultural Heritage) as serious problems? Can the signing of this agreement be expected soon?

Answer: The agreement on cultural cooperation between the GDR and the FRG was worked out by the delegations to the negotiations. As far as the inclusion of West Berlin is concerned, this will be settled according to the provisions of the quadripartite agreement.

The GDR stand on the Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz situated in West Berlin is well known. We want cultural treasures to be sent where they were before World War II.

Question: Is the GDR still interested in planning and carrying out the joint organization of the 750th anniversary celebrations in Berlin?

Answer: I know nothing about any readiness on the part of the GDR to plan and carry out the 750th anniversary celebrations in Berlin jointly. Berlin, as you know, is the capital of the GDR and as such it will also celebrate the 750th anniversary. The necessary preparations are already being made by the committee appointed for that purpose, which I am chairing.

We have no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of West Berlin in connection with the 750th anniversary celebrations. This city has a status of its own and will therefore celebrate the anniversary in its own way. Our plan of events for the 750th anniversary celebrations is no secret, however. Every visitor to the GDR capital has the option of looking round here and taking part in events which interest him. Incidentally, we still have to complete the work that we decided on when our committee was formed.

Question: Is the GDR willing, within the framework of solving humanitarian questions, to agree on an improvement on the current practice in tourist and visitors' traffic and on a mitigation in cases of hardship?

Answer: The practice in operation so far for tourist and visitors' traffic has proved its worth. There is no reason to change it. In cases of hardship, as is known throughout the world, we are generous.

Question: Does the GDR currently see any opportunity of stepping up the promotion of youth exchanges between the two Germanies?

Answer: Youth exchanges between the two Germanies are based on a firm foundation. We are glad that the Federal German Youth Ring and the Central Council of the Free German Youth (FDJ) have freed themselves from all constraints. Now it is a question of first exhausting the possibilities of the existing agreement.

Question: There has been a proposal from the FRG to conclude sister city arrangements with towns in the GDR, too. Thus, Saarlouis in the Saar would like to enter into a sister city arrangement with Halberstadt. What is the GDR's attitude on this matter?

Answer: Yes, I have been told that a number of towns in the Federal Republic have suggested that sister city arrangements should be agreed with towns in the GDR. We have had good experiences with sister city arrangements with other countries. I am told that our relevant bodies are currently examining the suggestion by Saarlouis.

Question: In the past you have received a large number of visitors from the Saarland. Can the people from the Saarland expect that you will also come to the Saarland when you visit the Federal Republic?

Answer: Of course I shall go to the Saarland when I visit the Federal Republic.

Question: Economic relations between the GDR and the Saarland have developed favorably in the last few years. In what areas does the GDR see possibilities for an expansion of these relations?

Answer: Since the 1984, spring fair, in which the Saarland took part for the first time with a joint stand of medium-sized firms, economic relations between the Saarland and the GDR have expanded. In the next few days I shall have an opportunity of talking to the Saarland minister-president on their further expansion. All in all, things are not going badly.

FURTHER ON INDIAN VICE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Krenz Dinner Toast

AU071635 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Nov 85 pp 3-4

["Toast by Egon Krenz" at the dinner given in honor of Indian Vice President Ramaswamy Venkataraman on 5 November in Berlin]

[Text] Mr Vice President, ladies and gentlemen, dear friends and comrades:

It is a great pleasure for me once again to welcome you from the bottom of my heart Mr Vice President and your entourage to the GDR.

We regard your visit as fresh proof of the traditional relations of firm friendly affinity between our states and peoples. We appreciate your visit even more since it takes place on the eve of a memorable anniversary, the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Indian national congress.

Under the leadership of such eminent figures as Motilal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Indira Gandhi, it has been leading the struggle for national freedom, for an independent, peaceful, and humane India since 1885.

Indira Gandhi Is Alive in the Hearts of the GDR Citizens

Our people take pleasure in remembering the visit of the unforgettable prime minister of the Republic of India, Mrs Indira Gandhi, one of the great personalities of modern history. We also remember the impressions of friendship and cordial affinity shown during the visit of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in your beautiful country.

In the anthology published by the Indira Gandhi Memorial Foundation in honor of the prime minister, Comrade Erich Honecker writes: "The Indian people can be sure that the name of Indira Gandhi will always stay alive in the hearts of the GDR citizens." Comrade Honecker expresses his conviction "that the GDR and the Republic of India will continue to work jointly with all their strength to safeguard the peaceful future of mankind and to worthily preserve Indira Gandhi's bequest."

Mr President, we share your pleasure in the successes in the development of a flourishing India, in the struggle to strengthen independence, and for the unity and integrity of the country.

It is encouraging to know that even in the present exacerbated international situation your country uses its great political authority to safeguard peace, to halt the nuclear arms race, in favor of disarmament and a policy of dialogue and understanding.

This is also shown in the most recent message of the six signatories of the "Delhi Declaration" to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. We know that your country and prime minister Rajiv Gandhi personally have a large share in this initiative.

Like India, the GDR supports the decisions of the Seventh Nonaligned States' Summit Conference in New Delhi and the Eighth Foreign Ministers' Conference of these states in Luanda, which are aimed at preserving world peace, preventing a nuclear war, and promoting beneficial international cooperation.

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen: Following the harsh lessons of World War II, there is today growing recognition in all continents that one must fight against war before the earth is a dead planet orbiting in the solar system. Nuclear catastrophe would be equivalent to the self-destruction of human civilization. Preventing this should be the foremost dictate of all those who claim to act in a politically responsible manner. Preserving peace is the present generation's decisive contribution to safeguarding the future of all mankind.

Sofia Declaration Shows a Realistic Way Toward Security

Those most aggressive circles of imperialism which are profiting from the arms buildup and are trying to reach their aims by means of the policy of confrontation and striving for military supremacy are pushing the world toward the abyss of nuclear catastrophe. They plan to install their offensive weapons even in space. This gives rise to the urgent need to do everything to prevent the militarization of space and halt the arms race on earth.

The Sofia Declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee shows a realistic way toward peace and security for all states and peoples. We hope that the meeting between the highest representatives of the USSR and the United States and the Geneva negotiations will lead to positive results. The proposals submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are of particular importance in our opinion. They could lead to a real change in international relations. These proposals are proof of a high feeling of responsibility toward all of mankind and correspond with the interests of all peoples. We fully agree with them.

The Indian Ocean Must Become a Zone of Peace

With its policy of political dialogue, the GDR has been and is striving to contribute to preserving peace and returning to detente. Here I may refer to the GDR's repeatedly-stated willingness to make its entire territory available for a corridor free of theater nuclear weapons on the basis of equality and equal security. The initiative of the SED and the SPD to create a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe, as well as the proposal of the GDR and the CSSR to the FRG Government for negotiations on this issue could, in our opinion, be an important step on the path toward a world wide ban of all chemical weapons.

Mr Vice President; At the end of World War II the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki showed the world in the most agonizing way the immeasurable amount of human misery that results from the use of this terrible weapon.

Now, 40 years after this monstrous product of an antihuman spirit, there are increased efforts to also integrate the Asian Continent and the adjacent Indian Ocean into the nuclear arms race. Therefore, the GDR welcomes all steps by India and other Asian states to reduce tensions and create a climate of stability and security. In this connection the demand of the nonaligned states for the Indian Ocean to be transformed into a peace zone gains added significance. The GDR will continue to support all efforts aimed at creating preconditions for convening an international conference on the issue of the Indian Ocean.

The continued conflict in the Middle East, in southern Africa, in Latin America, and in other regions of the world are cause for great concern. If they are solved through peaceful means, while respecting the legitimate rights and interests of the peoples, this would considerably contribute to alleviating the tensions in the international situation. The GDR will continue to stand in solidarity at the side of all peoples who are struggling for national liberation, as well as for the defense and consolidation of their independence and sovereignty.

Mr Vice President, ladies and gentlemen; during your stay in the GDR you will gain an impression of our peace-loving country, its people, and their life, and you will be able to see personally that our country has developed into a dynamic socialist state. During these months before the 11th SED Congress the working people of our country are strengthening the performance capacity of the country by special efforts. Thus, at the same time they emphasize their deep love for peace, in which they also include the firm feeling of friendship with the Indian people.

Cooperation Is Further Deepened

It is a great pleasure for me to note that the friendly relations between the GDR and India have reached a high level. They are characterized by the spirit of friendship, trust, and mutual respect.

Your visit to the GDR is a visible expression of the mutual interest in expanding and deepening the fruitful cooperation. The joint GDR-Indian Economic Committee at its sixth session is currently discussing questions of economic, industrial, and scientific-technological cooperation, in order to further promote the development of relations in these fields.

A Contribution to Strengthening the Forces of Realism

In the cultural-scientific sphere the exchange of artists and scientists contributes to the mutual enrichment of our peoples and our national cultures. The days of Indian culture in the GDR which ended recently have been a special experience in our country's cultural life.

The friendly relations between the GDR and India and their expansion and further deepening will continue to contribute to strengthening the forces of realism and reason in the world. I am convinced that the meetings and talks of your delegation in the GDR will serve this common cause.

Very esteemed Mr Vice President, ladies and gentlemen, dear friends and comrades; I ask you to raise your glasses with me and drink to:

-- the health of the president of the Republic of India, His Excellency Giani Zail Singh;

-- the health of the prime minister of the Republic of India, His Excellency Rajiv Gandhi;

-- the health of the vice president of the Republic of India, His Excellency Ramaswami Venkatarman;

-- further successes and the happiness of the friendly Indian people;

-- the fruitful cooperation and the further consolidation of the friendship between the peoples of the GDR and the Republic of India;

-- the health of all those present here.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS OPEN WITH SFRY

LD131631 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1615 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin, 12 Nov (ADN) -- Discussions expected to last several days on the strengthening of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the SFRY began on Tuesday [12 November] in Berlin. The talks were led by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning and Development of the Federal Executive Council.

The agreements reached with Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, during the official friendship visit to Yugoslavia by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the SED and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, in October 1985 formed the basis for the discussions.

Gerhard Schuerer and Borislav Srebric expressed satisfaction that the two nations economic and scientific-technological cooperation was developing on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage. They discussed measures directed at promoting economic relations in the forthcoming period through the development and effective application of more extensive forms of long-term cooperation, especially through the expansion of cooperation and specialization, and at increasing trade.

NAVAL DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SYRIA FOR TALKS

LD092251 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1957 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus, 9 Nov (ADN) -- A delegation of the National People's Army (NVA) headed by Admiral Wilhelm Ehm, GDR deputy minister of national defense and chief of the People's Navy, has arrived today [9 November] in Damascus for a visit to the Syrian Arab Republic.

In the course of their several-day stay, the NVA delegation will conduct talks with Division General Mustafa Tayyar, chief of the Syrian Naval Staff on the deepening of friendly relations between the naval forces of the two countries. Meetings at the military academy and at bases of the naval forces of Syria are also planned.

DEFENSE MINISTER PRESENTS BOOK TO HONECKER

Hoffmann Presentation

AU051133 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2-3 Nov 85 p 3

[Speech given by Army General Heinz Hoffman, GDR national defense minister, during presentation of first copy of book on history of National People's Army [NVA] to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council Chairman, in Berlin on 1 November; familiar form of address used throughout]

[Text] Comrade General Secretary, it fills us with pride and pleasure to present to you today the first copy of the book "Army for Peace and Socialism: History of the GDR's National People's Army."

Thus a few months before the 30th anniversary of the National People's Army an overall presentation of the historical development and role of the NVA is available which is theoretically well-founded, written in a comprehensible manner, and richly illustrated, and which will certainly find the widest possible number of readers among our working people, particularly among youth.

The success of the work, which was accomplished by a collective of the GDR's Military History Institute, was helped by the extensive support of comrades from the Marxism-Leninism Institute at the SED Central Committee, of the Political Main Administration and of other sectors of the Ministry of National Defense, of chiefs, commanders, and heads of all the NVA's components. The staff workers of the GDR's military publishing agency as well as the colleagues of the Leipzig Interdruck printing concern have undertaken great efforts to complete a book of good quality by the present date.

The "History of the NVA" proves that it was possible to fulfill the military class assignment of our Army under the specific historical conditions because the Army members and civilian employees under party leadership have solved all their tasks with a distinct political awareness and a great deal of initiative, inspired by the ideas of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

Hence the SED's leading role constitutes the source of the strength and the most important cause of the NVA's successes. The party of the workers class has always taken timely action in view of the imperialist threat to safeguard the reliable protection of socialism and peace. The party's solicitude for the cadres' qualifications, for the selection and advance training of NVA members, for their ever-modern weapons and equipment as well as for their service and living conditions -- all this is a characteristic of our Armed Forces' history from its very beginning.

The Central Committee and you, its general secretary, dear Comrade Erich Honecker, have an outstanding share in all this. Most recent evidence of the great attention of the party leadership to the development of the NVA are the Politburo decision of 11 June 1985, your visit to the comrades of the Air Force/Air Defense/Force as well as your speech at the reception for the military academy graduates.

The publication of the "NVA History" offers us new opportunities to further develop our people's awareness of history in keeping with the tasks set by the party.

This book will certainly also help to consolidate our alliance in class and arms with the Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact. For time and again it becomes evident on the pages of this book: There was no stage on the historical road covered by our Armed Forces that we could have trod without the friendly advice, without the fraternal assistance of the Soviet comrades.

Dear Comrade Honecker, by presenting the book "Army for Peace and Socialism: History of the GDR's NVA," the people's soldiers would like to express their gratitude for the always goal-oriented leadership by the party, its Central Committee, and its general secretary, and at the same time our military historians would like to transmit an early birthday present on the 40th anniversary of the day on which the SED was founded.

Permit me to thank you for the ever great solicitude which you have devoted to the NVA in the past and which you quite certainly will also devote to it in the future.

Once more we pledge to you to continue in the future to give our best and to prepare the 11th SED congress with worthy soldiers' deeds.

Honecker Thanks

AU051840 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2-3 Nov 85 p 3

[Speech given by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, after being presented with the first copy of a book on history of the National People's Army by National Defense Minister Army General Hoffmann, in Berlin on 1 November]

[Text] Dear Comrade Minister, dear comrades, I thank you, Comrade Army General, for the presentation of the book "Army for Peace and Socialism: History of the GDR's National People's Army". My recognition is due to the comrades of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army [NVA] and to the authors' collective of the GDR's Military Historical Institute.

I am certain that on the road to the 11th SED congress and in preparation for the 30th anniversary of the NVA's founding the book will illustrate convincingly to the working people, particularly to youth, regardless of whether they wear the blue shirt or the soldier's tunic, the assignment of socialist armed forces in the past, present and future from a historical viewpoint as well as the purpose of being a solider under socialism. As the book's title indicates, our army serves peace, it reliably protects socialism. This is the most important contribution of soliders, noncommissioned officers, warrant officers and officers to implementing the SED's policy which is aimed at peace, the security of the socialist community and at the well-being of the people.

The successful emergence and growth of the NVA evinces the great achievements of the workers class, of its Marxist-Leninist party and of all working people in the military protection of the socialist fatherland. It is an expression of how the SED's military policy needs the profound truth of Lenin's words, that a revolution is only worth something if it also knows how to defend itself. At the same time it shows the NVA proving its worth in the class struggles of our time. The NVA members have fulfilled the expectations of the party, of our people and allies, with great reliability. The Army of the worker-peasant state is a genuine Army of the people, the first and only one in German history that deserves this name.

In this very hour I recall the early years. It was not easy to learn and master socialist military affairs.

It was necessary to create many prerequisites and to acquire extensive knowledge. But our people and their Armed Forces did all they could to be at all times worthy fellow strugglers in collectively protecting the revolutionary gains of the peoples of the socialist community of states.

Thirty years of the NVA are the result of the work of several generations of soldiers. Closely linked with the cause of the workers class and the working people, it has been and still is particularly the youth which, since the FDJ's taking over the patronage over the armed organs, which has coauthored chapter by chapter the history of the GDR's armed defense with heart and mind, with expert knowledge and passion.

In all these years, the inviolable alliance of class and arms with the glorious Soviet Army and the other socialist fraternal armies, particularly the close collaboration with the comrades in arms of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces, turned out to be a basic prerequisite for fulfilling the class assignment at the juncture between the two world systems.

Dear comrades, as I was recently able to see for myself during my visit to troops of the Air Force/Air Defense Force units, the NVA members are making great achievements in both political and combat training. Inspired by the communists in the basic branches, the military collectives are developing particularly now, during the party elections, in evaluation of trustful personal talks, new initiatives to comprehensively fulfill the party decisions. In doing so they worthily join the ranks of the popular movement in preparation for the 11th SED Congress.

Their solidarity feat is all the more necessary because the most aggressive quarters of the United States and of NATO continue to step up the arms race and are jeopardizing the people's peaceful life and future with adventurous "star wars" plans. Just like the CPSU, our party proceeds from the conviction that there exists no fateful inevitability of a world war. It is possible to prevent the war and to protect mankind from a catastrophe.

At the most recent session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states in Sofia, our socialist countries adopted a comprehensive program for eliminating the danger of a nuclear war and pointed out to the peoples the road to a better world. This includes the United States' and NATO's never being permitted to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact states and to dictate their will to the peoples.

The GDR and its Armed Forces will also in the future do all they can to further consolidate the unity of the Warsaw Pact states, to deepen the comradeship of arms and to reliably fulfill our alliance obligations at all times. We shall at all times make our contribution to preserve the military-strategic equilibrium, a historic gain of socialism and to thwart the dangerous plans of imperialism.

I am certain that in implementing the party's peace strategy our people can always depend on combat-ready and effective socialist armed forces. Thus, new pages are being written in the book of honor of our NVA.

It is for the struggle for the further military strengthening of socialism under the slogan "Soldier's feat 11th Party congress; any time combat ready for peace and socialism" that I wish all NVA members best successes and all the best to you personally, Comrade Minister, and to the other generals, officers, warrant officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS NOV SESSION

LD120923 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee is meeting in Budapest. At the recommendation of the Politburo the session will discuss submissions about timely international issues and adopt the guiding principles of the Seventh 5-Year Plan of the nation's economy.

LEADERS ATTEND USSR ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

AU081307 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] Boris Stukalin, Soviet ambassador in Budapest, gave a reception on 6 November at the embassy on the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. Participating in the reception were Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Politburo members Gyorgy Aczel, Sandor Gaspar, Csaba Hamori, Ferenc Havasi, Laszlo Marothy, Karoly Nemeth, Miklos Ovari, Istvan Sarlos and Istvan Szabo; Andras Gyenes, chairman of the Central Control Committee; and Central Committee Member Janos Berecz, Istvan Horvath, Lenard Pal, and Matyas Szuros.

Present at the reception held in a warm and comradely atmosphere were several members of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Government, and several other leading personalities of political, economic, social, and cultural life. Also present at the reception were several leaders and members of diplomatic missions in Budapest.

JOINT HYDROPOWER STATION PLANNED WITH SFRY

LD131344 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Hungary and Yugoslavia are planning a joint hydropower station on the Drava River. This was the subject of an interview given by Miskovic, [as received] chairman of the Croat Chamber of Commerce, to the HETI VILAGGAZDASAG economic weekly. He saidthe hydropower station will be built between the Dubrovac and Djurdjevac stretch and he added that the participation ratio of the Yugoslav and Hungarian sides is planned to be 80-20 in the construction. In addition to supplying electric energy the power station will also have a flood protection function. Hungary will receive 20 percent of the energy gained in this way. What causes worry at present is that when the hydropower station is built the gas field at Barcs will be flooded, the chairman of the Croat Chamber of Commerce added.

BRIEFS

ENERGY CONSUMPTION FIGURES RELEASED -- Budapest, November 12 (MTI) -- During the first nine months of 1985 the energy use of the Hungarian national economy did not exceed the planned level, with overall consumption rising 2.9 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. The use of electricity was 3.1 per cent higher than in 1984, and the increase is estimated to fall somewhat short of the envisaged 3.4 per cent by the end of the year. The outstanding output of the Paks nuclear power station, which is expected to come to 6,300 million kilowatt-hours instead of the 5,300 million foreseen for the whole year, has had a major part in the smooth flow of energy supply. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1047 GMT 12 Nov 85 LD]

PZPR CC ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON ELECTIONS, LEADERS

AU121245 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Nov 85 p 1

["Resolution Adopted by the PZPR Central Committee on the Party's Participation in the Sejm Elections" -- issued in Warsaw on 5 November 85]

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee approves of the evaluation of the party's participation in the election campaign and in the elections to the Sejm. It approves of the tasks and proposals stemming from this evaluation as presented by the Politburo report and by the speech of Comrade W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The election results prove that the process of sociopolitical normalization and stabilization in Poland is a standing process and that the social base of national agreement continues to expand. Through massive participation in the elections, an overwhelming majority of our people voted for social order and peace, for the further democratization of the government, and for strengthening and modernizing the state and the national economy. Our people want Poland's position in the world to be strengthened; they support our country's policy of preserving peace and promoting equitable international cooperation.

The PZPR Central Committee instructs the Politburo to define tasks and evaluations stemming from the appraisal of the election campaign and to ensure that these tasks are implemented.

The PZPR Central Committee expresses its heartfelt praise for and thanks to Comrade W. Jaruzelski, who assumed the burden of the PPR premiership at an extremely complicated and difficult time from a sense of responsibility for the fate of the people and their most vital interests. Under his leadership, the government made a considerable contribution to socioeconomic programs and to their consistent implementation in line with the Ninth PZPR Congress. He prevented anarchy from entering our social and economic life; courageously tackled the issue of economic reform, and made increasing efforts for the sake of national rebirth and agreement, the country's stabilization, and rehabilitating and strengthening Poland's international position and authority in the world.

The PZPR Central Committee also expresses its thanks to Comrade Henryk Jablonski, who as State Council chairman, rendered outstanding services in strengthening our socialist state and in realizing socialist renewal and national agreement as laid down by the Ninth PZPR Congress.

The PZPR Central Committee backs the party candidates for leading positions in the Sejm, the State Council, the State Tribunal, the Constitutional Tribunal, and for the post of premier. It expresses its support for ZSL, SD, and nonparty candidates.

The Central Committee notes that in line with the PZPR statute, the main lines of the PZPR's cadre policy, and the basic principle of cooperation among the PZPR, the ZSL, and the SD on implementing cadre policy, all the candidates for the leading state functions have been positively assessed by their parent PZPR, ZSL, and SD organizations and circles, and that the nonparty candidates have been positively assessed by voivodship party echelons.

Signed: The PZPR Central Committee

BEDNARSKI AT CC PLENUM ON ROLE OF INTELLIGENTSIA

LD111915 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1705 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Draft program for implementation of resolutions of 19th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, presented by Henryk Bednarski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at second part of the 22d PZPR Central Committee Plenum, on 11 November in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! Over the past months the Commission for Resolutions and Proposals set up at the 19th plenum has been working on preparing a fully-developed program for implementing the Central Committee resolution on the place and tasks of the intelligentsia in the socialist development of the country along with the conditions for its work and activities. The resolution stresses the significance of the alliance of the working class and the peasantry with the intelligentsia and the vital need for increasingly effective involvement of the creative energy of all intelligentsia circles in the national cause of building a socialist homeland.

The course of the 19th plenum shows that the party sees in the intelligentsia one of the main social forces essential to the building of socialism. In considers knowledge, talent, and creative initiative to be important developmental factors. This requires the creation of suitable material and legal organizational conditions to promote the socioprofessional mobilization of the intelligentsia and to eliminate barriers that hamper the development and utilization of its capabilities.

The variety and complexity of the tasks drawn up in general terms in the 19th plenum resolution required the specification of the ways and means to implement them. In view of this, the Central Committee extended the mandate of the Commission for Resolutions and Proposals elected at the 19th plenum, putting it under the obligation to draw up a program for implementing the resolution and to take care that those tasks which could be tackled immediately were implemented. This innovative solution enriches the collective work of the Central Committee. It has promoted the consolidation of its programing and its inspirational role of control according to our party statute approved by the ninth congress.

The commission began work with extensive material from the discussion preceding the 19th plenum; from the Politburo theses published before the plenum; and from the plenary deliberations, reports and summaries read during them.

In accordance with an adopted principle of solving intelligentsia issues with the wide participation of intelligentsia circles and respresentatives of creative unions, and socioprofessional intelligentsia associations have been invited to permanently cooperate with the commission. In response to a letter by the chairman of the commission to intelligentsia organizations we received many interesting remarks, suggestions, and postulates, which were used in work on a draft program or sent to institutions concerned to be reviewed and used.

On behalf of the Commission of Resolutions and Proposals I wish to thank all collective and individual authors of the replies. The commission held four plenary meetings and a number of meetings of teams appointed to work out particular parts of the program for implementing the resolution. A systematized register of proposals arising from the materials and the discussions at the 19th plenum was prepared. It was sent to the government Presidium with a request to include it in the Council of Ministers' agenda.

Reports by heads of ministries on this subject matter were delivered three times. In accordance with an instruction included in the 19th Central Committee Plenum's resolution, proposals thought to be realized quickly were undertaken.

I wish to inform you that the implementation of a number of important postulates has already begun. Among other things, mechanisms conducive to the introduction of modern technological solutions in the economy are being improved and the working out of central research, development programs and government orders for research and development work are far advanced. The guidelines have been issued by the Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs concerning the structure of wages in enterprises. They aim at a rational differentiation of wages depending on the quality of and need for work.

Work is continuing on the long-term program for developing the national culture. In the law on the dissemination of culture, enterprises have been put under an obligation to bear the costs of the cultural activities of their employees. The government Presidium has approved the program of health protection and social welfare for the years 1986-90. The wages of academic teachers have been raised, as have those of teachers employed by the Ministry of Education and Upbringing. These are some of the actions already undertaken to reach the goals which were formulated by the 19th Central Committee Plenum.

The Resolutions Commission included a comprehensive and long term program of such actions in the draft mentioned which it today presents to the Central Committee. The draft program specifies the aims and duties which stem from the general decisions of the resolution and defines the procedure for implementing them. It also points out the duties of basic professional groups among the intelligentsia, and indicates ways to realize them. Particularly stressed was the responsibility of the intelligentsia for speeding up scientific and technological progress in accordance with the aims of the socioeconomic development of the country. The implementation program of the resolution contains a plan for gradually improving the living conditions and the work of the intelligentsia, as well as equipping the intelligentsia with facilities for work [warsztaty pracy]. The scale of this improvement for the leaders in intellectual professional circles is shown by the recommendation that in 1990 outlays for scientific research and technological development amount to at least 3 percent of the national income available for sharing. This will mean an increase in these outlays by two and a half times as compared with the current 5-year period.

We do not hide the fact that acceptance of such a commitment will burden our economy, which is overcoming numerous obstacles with difficulty; but this is a necessity which stems from the need to speed up scientific and technological progress, a basic socioeconomic factor in the development of the country.

The improvement of wage and work conditions for the intelligentsia will also be a material expression of appreciation for the momentous role which it plays in society.

The scale of changes in this sphere is marked out by economic possibilities. The work of the intelligentsia -- which is often complex and necessitates, apart from a predisposition and talent toward it, a great expenditure of energy and time and a constant expansion of knowledge and know-how -- should be properly paid and appreciated; properly meaning fairly, according to the scale and quality of the contribution and in accordance with the benefits it brings to society, the state, the economy, and the national culture.

The main principle of socialist social justice -- from each according to his capabilities, to each according to his work -- concerns all social and economic life. However, as the Central Committee's first secretary stressed at the 19th plenum, in the case of the intelligentsia elements of individual and group activity, talent, innovation, and creative thought, play a specific role. In our work on the draft program we were guided by the hierarchy of tasks and needs, confronting them with realism. We introduced into the program those things that can be covered by existing resources, or that can be economically managed in the not too distant future. The emphasis was placed on better exploiting what we possess, on mobilizing reserves, of which there are a great many. The program for realizing the 19th plenum's resolution defines the politics of socioprofessional activization of intelligentsia spheres. The aims and tasks contained in it are concretely formulated but without detailed recommendations for implementing them. Implementing the program's guidelines requires working out timetables for realization, compiling individual tasks, specifying times for implementing them, and having responsible executors.

This must be done by institutions which have the relevant resources at their disposal, both as regards their functions and their capabilities. Implementing the tasks which have been mapped out will require joint political, administrative, and social action. It is an important issue to popularize the program via the mass media. The program should be addressed to party echelons and organizations, units of state administration, and creative, social, and professional intelligentsia associations. The duty of the party cells is to create relevant political conditions to encourage the implementation of the program, to initiate necessary actions, and also to control the implementation of individual tasks. The duty of the state administration is to prepare and put into practice detailed timetables to implement tasks regarding all matters which require political and administrative solutions. Creative associations and intelligentsia organizations can and should play a significant role in stimulating intelligentsia circles and attracting them toward the implemtation of the program wherever the initiative and active attitues of the intelligentsia are essential. The program cannot be treated exclusively as the pledge of the party and state to carry out specific actions or benefits for the intelligentsia. It is our common cause that requires political initiatives and organizational undertakings as well as social commitment, and responsibility for one's own fate and one's participation in the collective efforts of the nation in order to overcome the barriers which restrict it and to live better and have greater importance in the world.

The first phase of the work following the 19th plenum is behind us. The Central Committee's approval of the program for implementing its resolution should create the main stage of its realization. Comrades, 5 months have passed since the 19th plenum. During that time the principled stance adopted by our party on intelligentsia issues was one of the factors in the process of normalization and social and political stabilization. Those who were alone felt more sure of themselves; they felt encouraged to be more active and they have received convincing arguments. For those who hesitated, the range of doubts has decreased as have the number of causes for anger. As a result, the number of supporters of the accord has increased and there is increased readiness for joint action at various levels. More attention is devoted to scientific and technological progress.

We attach great hopes to the coming third congress of Polish science. So far progress in preparations for this important event has been fruitful and bears in depth evaluations and factual [rzeczowe] and ambitious suggestions. In most colleges the need to make amendments to the laws governing higher education is meeting with gradual acceptance. A political struggle is still going on in some colleges over solutions that were modified to an essential extent. Positive processes are taking place in teaching circles. The new academic year began in a dignified manner in a climate of understanding of the great role and tasks of the Polish school and its accumulated needs.

The past months were a hard test for agriculture and therefore for the rural intelligentsia which plays an increasing role in it. There were increased signs of its involvement and self-sacrifice in the service of society. The mobilization of forces of the party intelligentsia in the social sciences, its interest in the PZPR program being drawn up for the 10th Congress, and the valuable contribution by many comrades in the work to date on this document, deserve to be stressed. Great significance should be attached to the next national party ideological and theoretical conference scheduled for the end of November.

We are carefully studying the new edition of the CPSU Program. It is a very important source of experience and assessments, and of creative inspiration for ideological and theoretical work. Slowly, but systematically, the number of candidates accepted into the party from among the intelligentsia is growing. This matter is very significant for consolidating the position of the PZPR in this circle, which requires further care and support.

All these positive processes, although not uniform and still unsatisfactory in their scope and tempo, have found expression in the elections. A considerable part of the aktiv was recruited from among the intelligentsia; the aktiv took a direct part in preelection political and organizational work and in the varied undertakings of the patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON]. At the same time, the picture which emerges from the course of the elections shows the still numerous tasks in political work with the intelligentsia, above all among the young intelligentsia, particularly in the university sphere.

The achievements of the 19th plenum comprise an element in the comprehensive program for mobilizing the fundamental forces of Polish society, alongside proposals emerging from the 16th plenum at which the problems of consolidating the leading role of the working class were examined; and from the 11th plenum, devoted to discussing the tasks in strengthening the worker-peasant alliance . The decisions and recommendations of all these Central Committee plenary sessions should, therefore, be regarded as intertwined and be implemented jointly.

In this way the ideas of the alliances of working class, peasants, and intelligentsia -- the social foundation of socialism -- will find their best expression. While implementing these tasks we should make full use of the vast resources of public activity awakened during the election campaign. At present, an important party task is to keep up and further develop this activity during preparations for the 10th PZPR Congress. The main motive of our efforts is to continue the process of socialist renewal and to speed up the socioeconomic development of the country.

On behalf of the Commission of the Resolutions and Proposals of the 19th plenum I ask the Central Committee to adopt the document. Thank you for your attention, comrades.

URBAN ON STUDENT DEATH AS 'UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT'

AU131240 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 11 Nov p 4

["Transcript" of press conference with foreign journalists by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 5 November]

[Excerpts] Urban: The next issue I want to take up is the tragic death of Gdansk Technical University student Marcin Antonowicz, which seems to be the chief Polish topic in the Western press right now.

This is a tragic event, although a huge number of similar events occur every day in the world. This tragedy is being turned more and more into a political issue designed to discredit our state authorities. And yet this matter certainly does not provide any reason for this. For example the UPA [as published] agency, reporting on a mass at the church of St Brygida in Gdansk, whose priest is Father Henryk Jankowski, the antisocialist political activist, said that at the end of the mass a doctor from Gdansk, Jerzy Umiastowski, called on the government to explain the death of Antonowicz who, and I quote, "was beaten up by the police 2 weeks ago." This Mr Umiastowski is then reported to have said that after numerous atrocities, a new murder has been committed by the police. Thus, UPA [as published] is disseminating lies and slander because Antonowicz was not beaten up and was not murdered.

He died as a result of the following chain of events. Three students were under the influence of alcohol in a street in Olsztyn. The militia apprehended one of them who was the most drunk and who was behaving the most aggressively, and took him to their car. During the ride, when the vehicle was approaching 40 km per hour, this youth pushed the only militiaman sitting with him in the rear of the large "Star" van against the window, broke free, and jumped out. According to the material presented by investigations, he did this very incompetently, in other words, he landed on his backside and hit his head on the road; which, after a certain time, caused his tragic death. I already have certain details provided by investigations.

UPA also reports that the doctors operating on him ascertained that the boy's injuries were typical of those resulting from being beaten with a truncheon. This is nonsense from every point of view, first because neurologists are not qualified to determine the cause of this injury -- they are specialists on the effects, not the causes -- and second, whatever injuries can be caused by a rubber truncheon, a wound resulting in death is not one of them.

However, I am not concerned with all these false details, but mainly with the fact that a huge number of Western papers are immediately presenting this matter as homicide, without waiting for the results of the investigations that are being carried out very painstakingly by the prosecutor's office and not by the militia. LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS provides the headline: "Student Murdered by the Police," and DIE WELT writes that although this may happen to anyone, it is no coincidence that the best people die in a police state.

What else can I say on this subject? The affair is tragic because a young person has been killed. It is disgusting that a tragic death is being distorted in such a way and that once again there are political hyenas preying on an unfortunate accident. General Beim, commander in chief of the Citizen's Militia, has gone to Olsztyn on the instructions of [Interior Minister] Army General Czeslaw Kiszczak. It is not true that drunkenness was only a pretext for arresting Antonowicz, as some people insist saying other motives were involved. He had 1.39 pro mill alcohol in his blood, which is obviously a state of drunkenness.

The militia has asked me to explain to journalists that it has not supplied them with information on the investigations because it is the prosecutor's office that is carrying out the investigations, not the militia. The militia is thus not authorized to give out any information.

Let us to on to the next issue. In an interview with a REUTER correspondent, Editor Kozlowski, deputy editor of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, said that right now the activity of the bodies controlling publications and performances is more stringent than during martial law. REUTER puplished this view. I deny it.

Last year 69 Roman Catholic periodicals were published. Of these, 46 were not censored at all, but the remainder involved 43 percent of the censorship that occurred in the entire Polish press. I also wish to say that according to data gathered for the first quarter of this year there are 572 periodicals, mainly scientific, technical, and economic ones, that are completely exempt from censorship, and that 10 to 15 percent of all censorship cases involve state and defense secrets.

If we take all this into consideration, for every Polish press publication there is less than one case of censorship in the entire year. Therefore it is not true that censorship is growing.

Donald Forbes, REUTER: You said that this young man Antonowicz was arrested because he was drunk and had a lot of alcohol in his blood. Could you therefore explain how this drunken person could have overpowered a specially trained militiaman and jumped out of the door of a special militia vehicle whose lock he was not familiar with?

Urban: I see that you have been doing your own investigations. You know he was so drunk he was unconscious and you know how the doors in such a vehicle are opened. I do not know all this, but all these details have been covered by investigations. The militiaman was not overpowered. He was quite simply pushed. I can imagine what happens when one gives someone a push and jumps. Such a flow of energy is often connected with intoxication, but only to a certain degree. But it seems to me that there is no sense in an exchange of views between amateur detectives here. What you are saying is not based on anything.

DISTRICT COURT SENTENCES FORMER SOLIDARITY MEMBER

LD141101 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] A district court in Warsaw has sentenced Bogdan Bujak to one-and-a-half years' imprisonment for taking part in the illegal structures of the former Solidarity union. Mr Bujak had already been put on trial for a similar offense and was sentenced to serve a prison term of a yaar-and-a-half but benefited from the 1984 amnesty.

POLICE ARREST LAWYER AFTER ANNIVERSARY MASS

AU130859 Paris AFP in English 2349 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 12 (AFP) -- Police arrested a lawyer, Antoni Lenkiewicz, as he emerged from a church in Wroclaw in southwestern Poland after attending a mass celebrating the 67th anniversary of Polish independence, a trade union source said here today. The source said that a priest who tried to prevent the arrest Monday night [11 November] was roughed up.

Mr. Lenkiewicz had been giving a talk about the anniversary in an annex of the church after the mass. As he left, a group of policemen in plain clothes grabbed him and took him away in an unmarked car, the source said. The lawyer was still in detention today, the source said.

ECONOMIC SOCIETY CONGRESS BEGINS IN KATOWICE

LD110141 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] A discussion at the 14th Congress of the Polish Economic Society (PTE) has been going on for almost 3 hours.

Representatives of over 50,000 members of the society who meet today in Katowice are discussing the most important issues concerning the state of the economy and processes of implementing economic reform principles. During the 2-day deliberations, which are attended by professor Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Jan Glowczyk, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, matters of the status of the econonomists and the economic education of society will be discussed.

During the gala opening of the deliberation of the 14th PTE Congress the standard of the society was decorated with the Order of the Banner of Labor First Class.

Messner Presents Award

AU132034 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Nov 85 p 2

[Report on speech by Premier Zbigniew Messner, at the 9 November session of the 14th National Congress of the Polish Economic Society in Katowice]

[Text] Awarding the Order of the Banner of Labor First Class to the Polish Economic Society for its outstanding services in training economic cadres and promoting Polish economic thought, Z. Messner cordially congratulated the congress delegates and all members of the PTE on their achievements. This award, he said, shows how we value the society's past and present activities, the results of which are visible in our sciences and in our people's economic education. This is the achievement of thousands and thousands of individuals who continue to foster and develop economic thought.

We do not deny society's achievements in the first years of its existence, Z. Messner said, but its crucial quantitative and qualitative development has been closely linked to the construction and expansion of the socialist economy in People's Poland. This was obvious even at a time when the first draft economic reform was being drawn up under Oskar Lange. At the beginning of the eighties your society again took the lead in promoting basic changes in our economy.

Z. Messner stressed that regardless of the effectiveness of the implementation of the economic reform and the intensity of objective and subjective difficulties, the road to transformation has been clearly mapped out and that there can be no withdrawal from this road, despite various dangers lurking along it.

The party and state authorities, Z. Messner continued, expect your society will help them and will cooperate in safeguarding the course of the reform, in improving its procedures, in welding general social and group interests, and in seeking other avenues of development.

Z. Messner stressed that he will do all he can to discharge his duties, which involve enormous responsibility for the country's present and future fate. I count on your society's help, he said, because regardless of emotions and the intensity of discussion we must strive for what is the best and most valuable for the good of the country.

Congress Concludes

LD110148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] The PTE Congress is over. One of the first resolutions by the congress was to confer the title of honorary society chairman to Professor Czeslaw Bogowski, the doyen of Polish economists.

The most vital issues of the Polish economists' milieu were reflected in the congress' discussions: first and foremost the matter of the further improvement of the economy's functioning, and the speedier and more consistent implementation of the assumptions of economic reform.

Many voices were heard on the weakness of the management system, which was said to include among other things, the defective functioning of the labor market, the frequent preeminence of production issues over economic issues, and excessive prudence in making use of economic principles.

The discussion served the elaboration of a new program for the PTE.

The congress adopted a resolution to hold a congress of economists in 1987, on the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the PTE. Professor Zdzislaw Sadowski was elected president of the PTE Main Board.

GLOWCZYK ON GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

LD072159 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Speech by Jan Glowczyk, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, at a festive meeting to mark the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, at the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, we have gathered here today, as every year, to mark the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]. Together with the peoples of the USSR and societies of the fraternal socialist countries, as well as the great international workers' movement, we recall those epoch-making days that laid the foundations for a new, socialist era in mankind's history.

The idea of workers' class solidarity, expressed by the authors of the Communist Manifesto in the militant slogan -- proletarians of all countries unite -- paved the way to this era. Today we celebrate another anniversary of the GOSR. It is not a jubilee anniversary. However, it is given specific importance by the 80th anniversary of the 1905-1907 revolution, which falls this year, by the 40th anniversary of victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism, as well as by the recently published 3d Draft CPSU Program. In October 1917, after the overthrow of tsarist absolutism, the working class of Russia took political power in their hands. For the first time in history the state of workers and peasants emerged. The Russian proletariat demonstrated in practice that the fall of capitalism is possible and inevitable, and was first to fulfill the historic mission of the working class as the creators of a new socialist system.

The transfer of the revolutionary centre from West to East was the objective result of a particular accumulation of conflicts between the working people and the capital in Russia. These conflicts had been aggravated by the particularly parasitic character of tsarist oppression and the relics of feudalism. However, of decisive importance in these revolutionary conditions was the party of Bolsheviks which, under the leadership of Vladimir Lenin, united the universal theory of Marxism-Leninism with the realities of class struggle in concrete time, and in concrete Russian conditions. Since then just 70 years have passed. Under the leadership of Lenin's party, the working masses of the Soviet Union managed to repulse imperialist intervention and defend the achievements of the revolution. They overcame shortcomings and difficulties caused by the ruined economy, by counterrevolutionary conspiracies, and by bourgeois sabotage.

The nationalization of land, factories, and banks, ensured provisions for the development of socially owned means of production and a planned economy. Industrialization has transformed the Soviet Union into a great industrial power. A profound turning point in the life of the peasantry resulted from socialist transformations in agriculture. Due to the cultural revolution, conditions have been created for the universal, spiritual development of individuals; a broad field has been opened for the flourishing of creative forces of people. Socialist Soviet society was created.

New social relations unquestionably demonstrate its superiority over capitalism. The exploitation of man was abolished and the equal right to work and to fair wages proportional to labor contribution were secured. The way for developed social benefits became open to all. Good conditions for the future were secured for the younger generation. The permanent alliance of the working class, cooperative farmers, and people's intelligentsia was shaped. Real democracy was developing.

The USSR became the homeland for free and equal nations united in one multinational state. The slogan -- everything in the name of man, everything for the good of man -- became the main guideline for formulating economic policy and for shaping political and social relations. The Soviet state which had its origin in the GOSR and is the first state of real socialism has had a decisive influence on the development of world history. The international standing of the USSR grew significantly as a result of the USSR's decisive contribution to the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism, a victory paid for with millions of Soviet lives and vast material losses.

Comrades, the slogans of the Russian Revolution -- power to the Soviets, land to peasants, peace to nations -- were of utmost importance for Polish workers and peasants. Together with these slogans an awareness of the direct connection between social and national liberation was growing on Polish soil. The hopes of the Poles for support for their independence from France and England had not been fulfilled for over a hundred years. It may be said that the partition of Poland was a ginding agent which united the then three despotic powers of Europe: Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

The Vatican state was also inclined to seek a modus vivendi with tsarism rather than support the Polish national liberation movement. Pope Gregoriy XVI in a short letter -- the so-called brief to Polish bishops of February 1931 -- condemned rebellions in Poland as alien to the spirit of the Catholic Church. Also, Pope Pius IX adopted a reluctant attitude toward the January Insurrection. The complex situation surrounding Poland was well understood by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. During a meeting organized in London to mark the 1863 January Insurrection they both stated that Poland had and could have only one ally in Europe: a workers party.

In an article entitled "The Working Class and the Polish Question," Friedrich Engels wrote in 1866 that wherever the working class appears independently in political movements, its foreign policy can be summarized from the start in two words: restoring Poland. In this article, he also wrote that it was true that the bourgeoisie also showed, and continues to show a liking for the Poles. This liking, however, did not hinder it from deserting the Poles in 1831, 1846, and 1863. It was Friedrich Engels who also stated in the article, the Polish Proclamation in 1874, that the independence of Poland and the revolution in Russia are mutually conditional. In March 1917, the Petrograd Council of Workers and Soldiers Delegates passed a resolution declaring Poland's right to complete independence in regard to the nation-state. One of the first acts of the revolution was the announcement, on 15 November, 1917, by the Soviet of Peoples' Commissars, of a decree on peace in which the right of nations to self-determination was proclaimed, through separation and the creation of an independent state.

In August 1918, the Soviet of Peoples' Commissars issued a decree on the annullment of the Polish partition treaties concluded by the government of the former Russian empire with the Prussian and Austrian governments. In connection with the 80th anniversary of the 1905-1907 revolution, we returned to the sources, to the coming together of our battles for national and social liberation, to the tradition of the joint, united battle of the Polish and Russian proletariat. The August armed uprising of the Lodz workers on Polish land was the highest form of class warfare since the time of the Paris Commune, in Russia and in Europe.

The 1905 revolution in Poland included not only the working class, but also rural areas and broad circles of the intelligentsia. Before 1905, Polish history knew no such mass movement which simultaneously strove for national and social liberation. None of the national uprisings of the 19th century involved so many hundreds of thousands of people. Vladimir Lenin, assessing the first experiences of the revolutionary wave in 1905 in Poland and Russia, wrote in his letter to NOVAYA ZHYZN: The proletariat stands firm. It will not allow heroic Poland to be stifled, it will go into battle not only by way of a peaceful strike but with weapons for the freedom of Russia and Poland.

Several years later, the victory of the Great October Revolution and revolutionary upheaval in Germany defined the new structure of class and political forces in Europe. For the first time in 100 years external conditions had been shaped for the Polish cause creating the chance dreamed of by many generations of patriots and revolutionaries, the chance for Poland's independence.

The Polish community, despite being deeply divided by class and many political groups made use of that unique chance and successfully started the struggle for the reconstruction of their own state. Internal conditions for this great achievement had been created by revolutionary processes which included the working class and peasants. They combined desires for national independence with the dynamics of class struggle.

This final analysis of the regaining of independence by Poland in 1918 has not been negated by the fact that in interwar Poland power was usurped by the land-owning classes who made use of slogans for social reforms which were never implemented. These slogans were based on limited class interest, which did not identify with the interests of the working majority, nor with the social and national interest.

They also adopted a stance hostile to the USSR, taking part in attempts to crush it. To sum up: The origins of the national defeat of September 1939, bitter historical experiences notwithstanding, are similar to the origins of the collapse of the first republic. Yet again, it was the capitalist system, the system of big landowners and conservatives, that was to blame here. Despite the fact that freedom was regained, this system did not provide opportunities for overcoming backwardness in economic development, or for class liberation of the majority of the Polish nation, workers and peasants. This majority, in the face of the Hitlerite onslaught, did not demand a settling of accounts for class in justice with the system, but rallied to the defense of Poland.

This year, on the 40th anniversary of the return of the western and northern territories to the motherland, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, said in Wroclaw that history has taught us to be attentive listeners. Let us, therefore, on the 68th anniversary of the Russian October Revolution and on the 67th anniversary of the setting up of the Provisional Popular Government of the Polish Republic in Lublin, listen to the voice of history today, said Wojciech Jaruzelski in Wroclaw.

Our party, the revolutionary left wing movement, found within itself enough wisdom and strength to put a halt to the continuous chain of national defeats, to conflict with our Slav neighbors, and to the process of pushing Poland from the West to the East. The historical turning point in the relations with the socialist superpower ensured that the vision that generations had dreamed of would come true.

This is because only a People's Poland could have the Odra and Nysa frontier and regain access to the sea. This is an elementary truth.

The Polish-Soviet brotherhood of blood and arms, which grew in the period of battles with Hitlerite Germany, has been transformed into a permanent alliance of cooperation and friendship of states and nations. In April 1945, this was confirmed by a treaty of alliance, concluded between People's Poland and the Soviet Union. This was the first great foreign policy act of Poland, reborn in a socialist political system. In defining the perspectives for the development of cooperation and the creation of political conditions for its realization, the meetings between leaders of our parties are of key significance. An important role is played by the exchange of experiences between the Central Committees of both parties, regional organizations, and of course, constant cooperation between the governments. Testimony to this cooperation is the signing in May 1984 of a long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, until the 21st century, by the leaders of the PZPR and the CPSU. An essential role in the comprehensive development of cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union is played by expanding direct contacts of our countries' societies, manifested in the cooperation of work forces of production enterprises, of the people of towns, voivodships, and regions near the border.

Comrades, the issue of peace has today become a fundamental problem of humanity. Allow me to cite here the words of the secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, who recently reminded us that Hamlet's question of to be or not to be is being posed today not only to individual nations but to the whole of mankind.

There can be only one answer to this question: Humanity, civilization, must survive at all costs. However, this can only be assured when people master the difficult art of taking into account their mutual interests, and learn to live together, side by side on this not very large planet.

The states of the socialist community, united in the Warsaw Pact, have been faithful to the ideals of peace and of Great October. Moved by great concern for the preservation of peace, they again appealed from the capital of People's Bulgaria, Sofia, for successful actions to protect humanity from nuclear disaster.

The statement adopted at the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states is of great importance for the consolidation of peace and security in Europe and in the whole world. Poland has been making a considerable contribution toward this goal. We support the Soviet peace initiatives, and we make our own proposals which have met with approval from our allies, friends, and progressive and peaceful forces.

The Polish People's Republic, Wojciech Jaruzelski said at the UN General Assembly jubilee session, is, and will continue to be, a supporter of the still realistic chance for a return to detente in Europe and in the world. We express our firm readiness to cooperate with any government, movement, and social force which strives to make the world secure for all people.

Esteemed comrades, the country of Great October is entering the 69th year of its existence. The 15th October CPSU Central Committee Plenum defined the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. It [as heard] has found expression in the draft party program and in the new CPSU statute. We in Poland attentively follow the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. We are struck by the Leninist daring of the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, in the formulation of tasks for speeding up the socioeconomic development of the Soviet Union, based on scientific and technical progress and intensive methods of development.

The Leninist style of work, adherence to principle in implementating the Marxist-Leninist line of the CPSU, and uniting the continuation of great experience with the innovative search for solutions to the issues arising from the challenges of the present and future, which is applied in everyday activities by the party leadership meet with our great respect. A penetrating analysis of the real state of affairs, openness, and frankness in presenting the issues to the party and to society are typical attributes of this style. All these activities greatly contribute to the development of the theory of Marxism and Leninism and to the universal practice of the development of socialism. They also function as incentive for work in our party. They are the factors which consolidate the conviction of the ideas of Great October in the world communist and workers movement.

While solemnly recalling the 68th GOSR anniversary today we are reaching for its class and humanistic ideals. We pay tribute to the participants of the first victorious socialist revolution. Today, on the 68th anniversary of GOSR, on the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism, and on the 40th anniversary of our return to the ancient land of the Piasts, we bow our heads with respect over the graves of 600,000 Soviet soldiers who fell for your and our freedom. We gratefully recall the Russian revolutionaries and the participation of Poles in the revolutionary struggles of 1905 and 1917. On this day we feel the solidarity of the proletariat of all countries even more strongly.

Long live the party of Lenin, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union! [applause]

Long live the friendship and fraternal cooperation of our parties and nations! Long live socialism! Long live peace! [applause]

KOSZALIN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

LD131012 Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] A meeting of the Koszalin Voivodship Party Executive Committee was held in Koszalin today, under the chairmanship of first secretary of the party voivodship committee Eugeniusz Jakubaszek. The Executive Committee heard a report on the organizational and economic condition of weak agricultural production cooperatives, and carried out a detailed analysis of the reasons behind cooperative failures. Of the 35 agricultural production cooperatives in Koszalin Voivodship, 7 are economically weak. The executive also assessed the exploitation and management of the State Land Fund. An important problem stressed in the discussion is the creation of economic conditions favoring the taking over of land by units of socialized agriculture, especially where cultivation of plots requiring restoration of their full productivity is concerned.

SUMMIT PREPARATIONS NARROW U.S.-USSR DIFFERENCES

LD130724 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1726 GMT 12 Nov 85

[By Slavko Stanic]

[Text] Moscow, Nov 12 (TANJUG) -- One week before the Geneva summit, Soviet Ambassador to the United States Anatoliy Dobrynin and U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union Arthur Hartman have nothing to do since it has become obvious that the U.S. and the USSR have diametrically opposed concepts on armament and the problems of disarmament.

Official Moscow considers that it has done "everything on its part" for Gorbachev's meeting with Reagan to be "successful and constructive", and even "historic". The blame for such expectations not coming true is in advance being ascribed to the other side, even though it is no longer being charged with minimizing the Geneva meeting. The extensiveness of the preparations carried out by President Reagan for the negotiations with Soviet leader Gorbachev leaves no ground for this kind of criticism.

Nevertheless, it is still expected that signs of President Reagan's political realism, which, joined by the Soviet readiness for a "radical reduction" or "limitation" of the growth of nuclear arsenals, could create conditions for a turn in relations between the two superpowers.

In view of Reagan's age (75) and his state of health, the Kremlin has shown understanding towards the White House's insistence on agreeing on as much as possible before the start of the summit in Geneva.

For this reason, it has been learned both from U.S. and Soviet sources, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz placed on the negotiating table all 25 outstanding questions in relations between the two superpowers and each one was exhaustively discussed. The discussions indicated that a compromise could be reached on about 10 of the questions.

They do not relate to the main issue -- disarmament, on which no progress is currently expected. The revival of the practice of U.S. Soviet summits is possible, so that Gorbachev is allegedly due to visit the United States in the spring, while Reagan is expected to return the visit in late 1986 or early 1987.

All this cannot understandably make up for the harm to world security arising from the marking of time in the disarmament negotiations -- to which the Geneva meeting already seems doomed. It is clear that attempts so far made no [word indistinct] chances of bringing closer the two superpowers' stands. Out of such entrenched positions, only an agreement on future negotiations on the whole complex of questions is possible.

Between the lines, the Moscow press makes a difference in the stands of Reagan and his Defense Minister Caspar Weinberger, as well as of some other of the U.S. President's close associates, who were described here as "dangerous hawks".

This is also used as an explanation for reports that Weinberger will not be in the U.S. delegation in Geneva, and that President Reagan will be accompanied by the same team that accompanied Shultz to Moscow - McFarlane, Nitze, Rolson, Ambassador Hartman and possibly Regan. It seems almost certain that Gorbachev will respond in the same way by not including Defence Minister Marshal Sokolov in the Geneva delegation.

SHULTZ TO VISIT SFRY DURING EUROPEAN TOUR

LD122241 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1942 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, 12 Nov (TANJUG) -- The State Department today announced that George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, will visit Yugoslavia next month. The objective of the visit is said to be the continuation of usual consultations and talks which the two countries hold from time to time.

According to the State Department, Shultz will start a 10-day European tour next month. Apart from talks in Brussels, held under the auspices of the EEC, he will also visit Bonn, Berlin, Budapest, Bucharest, and Belgrade.

SFRY PARTICIPATION IN EUREKA PROGRAM DISCUSSED

LD132106 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1759 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 13 (TANJUG) -- Prospects for Yugoslavia's possible participation in the European technological development programme "Eureka" need to be reviewed more speedily, the Yugoslav Government's Science and Technology Coordination Board decided at its meeting here today.

Along with setting international conditions for Yugoslavia's participation, it also needs to be established which of the country's scientific institutions and enterprises have, besides interest in participating, the necessary expert and financial potentials, it was stressed.

The Eureka programme, launched by French President Francois Mitterrand last July, includes 17 European countries, largely members of the European Economic Community and neutral countries -- Austria, Switzerland, Sweden and Finland.

Eureka's main objective is the joint development at civilian technological projects aimed at speeding up structural changes in the European economies and bridging their lagging behind the United States and Japan. The programme would encompass space technology, telematics, robotics, new materials' research and advanced technology in other areas.

At today's meeting, the representatives of major Yugoslav economic systems and prominent scientific institutions stressed that they can already participate on an equal basis in some parts of such projects. Speakers in the debate also emphasized the need to review the conditions for participation in a comprehensive programme of scientific-technological cooperation of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), as well as the encouragement of all forms of linkage among the nonaligned and other developing countries in the field of science and technology.

DRAFT FEDERAL BUDGET SEEKS DEFICIT REDUCTIONS

LD131609 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1128 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Test] Belgrade, November 13 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslov Federation's budget for 1986 will be 76.4 percent larger than this year's, but in view of the high rate of inflation this year (around 80 percent), it will be virtually within the framework of this year's indicators.

The basic feature of the draft budget, officially announced last night, points to the federal government's determination no longer to cover excess expenditures surpassing revenues by printing more money or granting national bank credits, but through additional contributions from the six republics and the two provinces of the Yugoslav Federation. Thus, the deficit-producing trend of budgets to date will be broken and a balance between revenues and expenditures at a level of around 1,217 billion dinars (around $4.5 billion) will be achieved. At the same time, a draft resolution on economic policy for 1986 has been announced (the first resolution in the forthcoming medium-term development plan through 1990). The draft resolution envisages an overall economic growth of 2 percent, industrial production to increase by 3 percent and agriculture 8 percent, with inflation curbed at around 50 percent.

In a general decentralized budget system, the Yugoslav Federation's budget provides funds only for a small number of activities reserved for the federal government. The entire health and education sectors, as well as public and other investments (with the exception of underdeveloped areas) come under the competence of the republics and provinces whose total budgets, as a rule, are considerably larger than the federation's.

The federation's largest expenditure is for defense (around 784 billion dinars) but this outlay too, next year will not exceed 5.2 percent of the overall national income, estimated at around 16.6 thousand billion dinars.

Along with the contributions of the republics and provinces, an increase in the federation's budget is also expected from general sales taxes, customs and other duties.

BULGARIA'S FILIPOV CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Holds Talks With Vlajkovic

LD130509 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1427 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Nov (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, President of the Yugoslav Presidency, in the White Palace today received Grisa Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, who is paying an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia, and had a lengthy talk with him. Views were exchanged on all aspects of bilateral cooperation and current international problems.

Bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria were assessed as positive. Opportunities for the further expansion of cooperation were pointed out, especially in the economic area. The need to resolve all the questions standing in the way of further consolidation of cooperation between the two neighboring countries was also pointed out. The Yugoslav side stressed that the biggest problem in the bilateral relations was the position of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria, and the negation by Bulgaria of the existence of that minority. Instead of being a bone of contention, Yugoslavia feels that the national minorities should represent a bridge of cooperation, which is the principle underlying Yugoslavia's cooperation with all neighboring countries. It also was said that one should not close one's eyes to the problems which stand in the way of consolidating cooperation; These problems should be resolved.

Both sides expressed their readiness to contribute to the further development of relations between the two neighboring countries. In this contest, the need was pointed out for continuing the dialogue at a high level, which was a useful practice.

In regard to international themes, reference was made, among other things, to cooperation in the Balkans. Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, stressed that Yugoslavia attaches great significance to good relations in the Balkans. In the spirit of the well-known principles of its foreign affairs policy, Yugoslavia has made significant contributions to efforts toward peace, security, and equitable cooperation in this region, which is of particular importance in today's complicated international situation. It was stressed that peace is a matter of universal importance and that all states are responsible for preserving it.

Vlajkovic told the guest about the activity of nonaligned countries in the context of the recently held ministerial conference in Luanda.

The participants in the talks also told each other about internal developments in the two countries.

The chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers expressed satisfaction with this meeting. He brought greetings from Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, to the president of the SFRY Presidency. Vlajkovic also sent greetings to the chairman of the Bulgarian State council.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, were present at the reception and talks, while from the Bulgarian side, Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, was present.

After the talks, Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, gave a luncheon for the guests.

Departs Belgrade for Sarajevo

LD130512 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Nov (TANJUG) -- Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, left Belgrade for Sarajevo this afternoon, following talks with high-ranking Yugoslav leaders. The Bulgarian premier will hold talks with leaders of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and tour some economic projects in this republic.

At Belgrade Airport Grisha Filipov and his aides were seen off by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and other Yugoslav leaders.

Visits Bosnia-Hercegovina

AU140817 Sofia BTA in English 2218 GMT 13 Nov 85

["Deepening of Bulgaro-Yugoslav Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sarajevo, November 13 (BTA Spec. Corr.) -- Today Mr. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, had talks with Mr. Gojko Ubiparip, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina, on the development of bilateral relations. Special attention was paid to the economic and techno-scientific contacts between the economic organizations of the Republic and Bulgaria within the framework of Bulgaro-Yugoslav cooperation. A positive assessment was given to the results of the implementation of the tasks determined during the visit of a delegation of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina led by Mr. Gojko Ubiparip to Bulgaria in July 1985.

Mr. Grisha Filipov visited the President of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina Mr. Munir Mesihovic. They informed each other of the socio-economic progress of the two countries the prospects of cooperation between them. [sentence as received]

Today's talks between the Bulgarian delegation and the leaders of the energy and production combined works of "Energoinvest" were exceptionally useful.

The cooperation and trade contacts between Bulgarian economic and foreign trade organizations and "Energoinvest" are constantly broadening. Possibilities have been created for joint production and specialization in the production of high-voltage equipment, programme-controlled machines, flexible automated production systems, electronic devices, etc.

The three-day official visit of Mr Grisha Filipov to Yugoslavia has yielded fruitful results. A proof of this is the protocol on the results of the consultations between the planning bodies of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria on the development of economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries in the 1986-1990 period which was signed during his visit to Belgrade as well as the joint Bulgaro-Yugoslav announcement published today.

The talks between the government leaders of the two countries exchanged opinions on the present complicated international situation and expressed the hope that the forthcoming summit between Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr. Ronald Reagan will yield positive results in the interest of the entire international community.

Before leaving the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina Mr. Grisha Filipov answered questions put to him by representatives of the mass media of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. He expressed his satisfaction with the results of the talks. "Conditions have been created for the raising of our bilateral cooperation on a qualitatively new level. Possibilities have been discovered for its development in a number of spheres and for the using of new forms of cooperation. Our talks and the agreements which we have reached are an actual contribution to the consolidation of peace and understanding among the peoples in the Balkans and Europe", he said.

FOREIGN TRADE SECRETARY BOJANIC VISITS ALBANIA

LD131756 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Nov (TANJUG) -- Milenko Bojanic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade, left for Tirana this evening. During his visit to Albania, Bojanic will conduct talks with his hosts on concluding an agreement on exchange of goods and services between the two countries for the 1986-90 period.